THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 13. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Address of the Captain-General to the Inhabitants of the Island—Explanation of Spanish Reinforcements and Increase of the Navy.

HAVANA, Jan. —Among the strongest reasons for disbelieving the oft repeated assertions of the Spanish auth.. ies and press that the insurrection in this islan.. insignificant and on the point of suppression is the fact of the constant arrival of large reinforcements from Spain and increase of the naval force in these waters. His Excellency the Captain-General has the sense to appreciate this, and accordingly in a New Year's address to the inhabitants of Cuba, recounting the situation, he gives an explanation of this seeming anomaly which at least has the merit of plausibility. The following is a translation of the address:—

INHABITANTS OF CUBA:—At the beginning of the new year, in these days of congratulations and rejoicings, it is with great satisfaction that your chief felicitates you on account of the notable change in everything that relates to this territory. The danger to the peace of the island, radically disturbed by a part of the natives, who, if at first cloaked the bastard ambition that guided them with alluring programmes, ceased when at last they threw aside the mask, declaring themselves the apostles of arson and extermination. In view of the fecund triumphs favorable to the cause of order, justice and right, names synonymous with that of Spain, had, at the ending of the year 1869, the dissipation of the illusions of those dragged into the rebellion was a natural consequence. The summer, fatal to Europeans in these latitudes, passed without having to chronicle a single defeat to our army, nor have fevers, sun and rains combined prevented it from occupying sections of the island where ordered, administering at the same time severe lessons to the rebels, and always gaining more credit in overtaking their adversaries than in fighting them. On two occasions—Las Tunas and Santa Cruz—the rebels attempted the offensive, and you all know the severe reception they met at the hands of a few sick soldiers that garrisoned these points. It was then when despair blinded the rebel partisans even to the point of their proclaiming as holy and just the use of the assassin's dagger and incendiary's torch, reducing their country's wealth to ashes in order to rebuild the social fabric, and from then dates the presenting of thousands that daily escape the nomade life and horrible misery to which they were subjected by violence and intrigue, crowding for protection beneath the tutelary ægis of this Government—beneath the flag which in Cuba is symbolical of sure and certain progress. The rebellion is reduced to partisan bands that roam over the mountainous and unpopulated part of the island. The elements at hand were more than sufficient to have subdued it, nevertheless powerful naval and military reinforcements have arrived. Do you know why? Because our brothers in the peninsula, who knew and applauded your sacrifices, have wished to share them, and that all arms of the service and all the provinces may be represented here, giving thereby a proof of the unanimity of their sentiments respecting Cuba, though they differ among themselves upon other questions. For this reason, though the island is occupied militarily, martial law has not been proclaimed, and the civil authorities and tribunals continue to exercise their functions. For this reason the jails are empty. For the same reason insurgents present themselves in such numbers and are received as brothers that in the rich district of Cinco Villas the army is left without occupation. The fleet that encircles the coast and serves as a formidable nucleus in the seaports is destined to destroy the hopes of those who still expect aid from filibusters, salaried and recruited from the dregs of society, though the important declarations of the ruler of a friendly nation have retarded in a great measure these expeditions. The rural police, scattered among the sugar and other estates, are to be the guardians of property acquired by so much toil. These stores, with the army and navy, render impotent the proposition of destruction, and render facile of realization the desire of our country, likewise that of every noble heart—that of shortening the horrors of war and limiting them to those who resist the law.

Volunteers, your unbounded patriotism, your noble aspirations, the self-denial with which you have firmly aided the authorities, render you worthy of my kind congratulations.

Soldiers and sailors, you have again upheld the honor of Spanish arms. Your constancy in work, endurance of fatigue, your rigid discipline, the generosity with which you have succored the orphan and unfortunate, without inquiries, and even when knowing them to be enemies, are virtues which have not escaped my notice, and being your general, as well as of your brethren in arms, the volunteers, fills me wish pride.

I thank all, and particularly those Cuban militiamen who, taking part in your actions, have magnified their loyalty; and why should I not ardently congratulate you, merchants, in fact all who compose this worthy people? Workingmen, anxious for peace, you offered even your lives to end the war. Citizens, you rendered efficient aid, proffering resources to Government as one man. Lovers of your country, you have elevated its credit in a manner that has no example in history. Preserve this precious union, which is your strength; fear nothing from the future. With the help of God, whom only unthinking men despise, and that of honest men, your Captain-General hopes soon to pacify the island and congratulate you anew.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

Havana, Jan. 6, 1870.

DEATH IN A WELL.

A Woman Throws Herself into a Well while in Delirium from Smallpox.

The St. Louis *Republican*, January 12, says:—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. A. Heitert, wife of William Heitert, of No. 1616 Broadway, destroyed her life by plunging headlong into a well near the house. An inquest was held on the body by the Coroner, eliciting the following additional facts:—Mrs. Heitert had been sick for about one week with smallpox, and in the fever she was perfectly insane. During the night previous her husband had watched her from midnight until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when he went down stairs to open his store.

While he was gone she managed to escape from the house. Upon his return to the room, and missing her, he at once instituted search down to the river and back, and finally found she had plunged into a well near the house, and that she was still alive in the depths. He immediately lowered the bucket and Mrs. Heitert seized it. Her husband commenced pulling her out, and when near the surface she spoke a few words of joy at being thus quickly rescued. Almost at the same moment the chain or rope broke, precipitating her back into the well. After several attempts to reach her, Mr. Heitert went down and, securing her by means of ropes, brought her to the surface, not however, until life was extinct. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning. The Coroner held an inquest at 10 o'clock on the body, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the above. She was thirty-four years of age, and born in Germany. She leaves three children.

THE PRODIGALS.

The Rev. Cooke Still a Wanderer—The Church Sisterhood of Course Lets Itself Out on Miss Johnston.

To-day's New York *Herald* has an additional chapter upon the Cooke scandal:—

The sensation of a mystery yet remains around the clerical scandal. "Where is Mr. Cooke?" and "Where was Mr. Cooke and Miss Johnston during the four days?" is knowledge sought with avidity, but answers to these questions are at present among the things not generally known.

THE FEMALE PRODIGAL.

Miss Johnston is at her father's house, suffering still from the reaction consequent upon the excitement of the last week and the notoriety she has so unwittingly obtained. All who have known her, either as a fellow school teacher or as a member of the church and congregation, speak of her maidenly modesty and the unlikelihood of her being a temptress to her clerical adviser. Mr. Johnston's family is greatly respected by the society and congregation of the Seventh Street Methodist Church, and Miss Mattie was the last young lady in the church whom any one of its members would have suspected of an escapade of this kind.

Mattie does not obtain so irreproachable a testimonial from her "sister" friends. Feminine loveliness, when it attracts to itself the passionate devotion of a prominent, distinguished, and handsome man, especially when that man is a gushing clergyman, is a sure incentive to the arousing of woman's green-eyed jealousy, and consequent innuendoes and hints that the erring sister could not be any better than she should be.

One of these ladies, who certainly had long since passed the years where the maiden and the woman meet, was withering in her pantomimic sneers at Miss Johnston being described as so very young and so very innocent. "Young, indeed! why she will never see twenty any more. She knew what she was about. Innocent, indeed! I should like to know what she went to his study for, unknown to his wife." And so, by inuendoes that may mean anything or nothing, they take their little revenge upon poor Mattie for being so unfortunate as to take "our pastor's" fancy.

THE INTERREGNUM.

The filling up of the period from Saturday to Tuesday by a statement that Mr. Cooke and Miss Johnston went to Rahway, N. J., from Philadelphia, receives no confirmation from her friends, though it is not unlikely to be correct. Miss Johnston seems to have had very little of the society of her clerical admirer from the time they left New York, and the evident indifference shown by her as to Mr. Cooke's whereabouts is strongly confirmatory of her innocence. With the present limited knowledge of how Mr. Cooke and Miss Mattie spent the four days, the only satisfactory conclusion to arrive at is that Miss Johnston has had a very narrow escape, and that she has been the victim of a youthful passion which led her into a very serious indiscretion.

WHERE IS MR. COOKE?

Yesterday evening Mrs. Cooke had no more idea where her truant husband was than any other inhabitant of the city of New York. From the night of his return up to last night she had never seen him nor heard anything more of him than that which has been communicated through the newspapers. All that either any of his or her friends knew was that when he left the Tombs, a young man, one of the members of the church, went with him to a Broadway restaurant and there breakfasted together. On coming out Mr. Cooke said to his young friend, "Now I don't want you to go with me," and, putting out his hand, he bid the young man "Good-bye." The latter went on to his place of business, but has not the slightest idea of where Mr. Cooke went. When they parted he supposed Mr. Cooke would go to his home, to his wife and son. That he did not do this is very certain, and his departure or his hiding away leaves a very large margin for conjecture, and all kinds of stories are afloat. Each is quite as reliable as the other, and all equally alike unworthy of belief. Those who know Mr. Cooke best are convinced that he is not likely to have come to an untimely end, and they believe that he will "turn up" in the course of a few days a melancholy, repentent prodigal, worn out by the stings of remorse and outraged conscience.

THE INFATUATION OF PASSION.

Were it not an every day occurrence for a man to blight the fairest prospects in order that a master passion may ride triumphantly like a juggernaut car over his entire moral nature, it would have been a marvel that Cooke should have been so blind to his own earthly interest as to do what he has done. He was the idol of his church and congregation. He was admired and respected, and this admiration and respect took the substantial form of a salary of $2000, parsonage, coal, wood, gas, and other perquisites, besides church fees that yielded a very respectable addition to the salary. His church was increasing in the number of its members; he was in the middle of "a revival" in the society, and outwardly all was well. This cancerous, festering spot of an illicit love has blighted all, and, for a time, has done harm to the common cause of professing Christianity. Mr. Cooke's congregation speak highly of his preaching. His sermons were attractive and were enjoyed by all classes of his hearers. The only noticeable feature has been that of late there has been a want of spiritual tone in many of his sermons, though not so marked as to provoke much remark.

MRS. COOKE.

Mrs. Cooke, with her son Baldwin, who seems a clever boy, of about sixteen years of age, left the parsonage yesterday afternoon for her mother's house at Williamsburg. The church does not intend to desert her. A subscription has been started, which has met with very liberal response, and for a time, at least, Mrs. Cooke will be placed in a position that will prevent her from seeking any outside assistance beyond that of her friends. In the meantime it is hoped that her misguided and infatuated husband will have been able to adjust himself to the ordinary relations of life and become a bread winner for his family.

ERIE EXULTS.

The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Difficulty Settled—One Line, One Management, One Destiny.

Much surprise was occasioned by the fact that the enterprising princes of Erie made no attempt to disturb the harmony of the meeting recently held for the purpose of reorganizing the directory of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The mystery of this "masterly inactivity" is now dispelled. For some days past active negotiations have been carried on between Messrs. Gould and Fisk and the parties principally interested in the prosperity of the Atlantic and Great Western line, and an arrangement has been finally concluded between the "high contracting powers" by which the Atlantic and Great Western is placed under the sole control of the Erie Railway Company. This arrangement, besides meeting with the hearty approval of the prominent parties in either interest, is endorsed by the direct sanction of the courts of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. By the new arrangement the Erie Railway Company pays thirty per cent of the gross earnings as rent. The lease is similar to that made last spring, with the exception that it contains the ample guarantees required by the Erie Railway Company that the thirty per cent. shall be applied for the benefit of bondholders. Having thus preserved their line unbroken between Cincinnati, Cleveland, and New York, the Erie chiefs have taken "On to Chicago" as their next war cry.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

Further Correspondence on the Subject—The Rules of the Royal and New York Yacht Clubs.

The following correspondence in regard to the projected international yacht race will be found interesting:—

SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, Egypt, November 14, 1869—H. Morton, Esq., New York Yacht Club, No. 41 Wall street, New York—Dear Sir:—You are aware that I have already had the pleasure to send you the necessary certificate to enable the Cambria to sail for the 1851 cup; but, unfortunately, the committee did not consider my communication of the 3d of October, 1868, as a formal six months' notice, and this circumstance, so far as I know, only prevented my leaving for New York on or about the 1st of September last to compete for the cup in question, as I intended. My movements and engagements for six months here are uncertain; but if I wish to contest for the 1851 cup I have no choice but to give the stipulated notice, and to trust that circumstances may not prevent my acting thereon. Mr. Bennett has the option of racing the Cambria from Cowes to New York any time in March, or from the 1st to the 13th of July, 1870—no conditions. On the possibility of Mr. Bennett electing to sail in March, I give you six months' notice of my intention to race for the cup on the 10th of May, 1867, the course to be a triangular course from Staten Island, forty miles out to sea and back. The cup having been won at Cowes under the rules of the Royal Yacht Society, it thereby follows that no centre board vessel can compete against the Cambria in this particular race; but in all other respects I must conform to the stipulations and rules of the New York Yacht Club. Rule seven of the Royal Yacht Society states:—No vessels which are fitted with machinery for shifting keels or otherwise shall be permitted to enter for prizes given by the Royal Yacht Squadron.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

JAMES ASHBURY.

OFFICE SECRETARY NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, No. 41 WALL STREET, N. Y., January 10, 1870.—James Ashbury, Esq.—Dear Sir:—In answer to your communication from Suez of November 14, 1869, we beg leave again to call your attention to the conditions upon which the New York Yacht Club holds the challenge-cup won by the America, from some of which there is no power to deviate. Among others, when challenged by the representative of any foreign yacht club, "in case of a disagreement as to terms," the match is "to be sailed according to the rules and sailing-regulations of the club in possession." While desirous of meeting your views, as far as possible, in other matters pertaining to the match, under no circumstances can this committee entertain a proposal which excludes from the race any yacht duly qualified to sail under the rules and sailing-regulations of the New York Yacht Club. Respectfully,

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
F. OSGOOD,
} Committee.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Report of the Sub-Committee of Investigation.

The *Methodist* of this week publishes some facts in regard to the Book Concern financial irregularities, the investigation of which was undertaken by a sub-committee of three, which committee devoted nearly a month to the matter, and made a report, of which the article in the *Methodist* is a summary. The report (made November 4) showed:—

(1.) That under the methods of business adopted by the Concern any amount of loss was possible. The committee stated that the vouchers of the Printing Department were not original bills, but only monthly statements; the original bills were asked for but could not be found. (2.) That no one was found whose duty it was to examine and check invoices of goods purchased by the Concern, and to certify their correctness before they were paid by the cashier. This work, if done at all, was done by the head of department purchasing; bills were found erroneously cast up, which had been paid without being examined by anybody. (3.) That the wages book of the bindery showed that, since the last General Conference, more than $900 had been drawn by the superintendent, under the head of miscellaneous articles, for which no vouchers were rendered, and concerning which no satisfactory information could be obtained. (4.) That the committee could not obtain from the accounts of the agents any correct idea of the compensation of the head of the bindery. Careful inquiry, however, showed the following facts:—In January, 1864, his salary was raised from $1600 to $2000, and on this basis he was settled with in September last. An examination of the wages-book showed that he had drawn, on three several occasions, since the last General Conference, $100. Further inquiry showed that this had been done for years, in pursuance of an agreement between him and the agents, by which his compensation was to be increased $200 per year, but was not to appear on the books as a part of his salary. Still further inquiry showed that the gold-sweepings had been given him for several years. The committee estimate the value of these gold-sweepings for the last six and a half years at $10,500, or more than $1600 per year. It was found that other employes were receiving perquisites, but the amounts were not ascertained. (5.) That the committee found nothing in the accounts of the agents to show that the quantity and quality of goods received corresponded with the quantity and quality of goods bought. "In fact," say the committee, "there is no record to show that goods were received at all." (6.) That the committee were led by the discovery of these defects of method to inquire whether there had been actual losses on merchandise in the bindery. Their examination showed that, reckoning from December 1, 1867, there were 1400 dozen of skins not accounted for, which must have cost the Concern not less than $20,000. The chairman of this sub-committee, the Rev. James Pike, of New Hampshire, did not sign the report of the Book Committee, and is understood to dissent from it.

FATAL MISTAKE.

A Druggist Sells Opium for Rhubarb—It is Administered to a Child and Produces Speedy Death.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday has the particulars of another of the druggists' mistakes which have latterly been so frightfully frequent. The *Commercial* says:—

On Wednesday Justice J. P. Berry, of McKeesport (by request of Coroner Clawson, who was unable to attend to the case, held an inquest upon the body of a child named Jennie Harger, aged 4 years.

The following is the testimony in the case:—

William Maxwell sworn—Am stepfather of Jennie Harger, deceased; on the 10th instant my wife had given the child, who was about three years old, a bottle of castor oil; in the evening I went to Sill & Riggs' drug store, in Mifflin township, and asked for twenty-five cents' worth of pulverized rhubard; I got it, and went home, and my wife mixed up about one-third and gave it to the child, and the child threw it up as quick as she swallowed it; my wife took about one-half of what was left, and mixed it in molasses and gave it to her; she then saw her stagger on her feet; she then took her up stairs and put her to bed; I also laid down; my wife called in a few minutes that the child was dying; I got up and looked at her, and she was black in the face; I went for and got Dr. Kuhn; he sent me to the drug store; there I asked Mr. Steel what kind of medicine he gave me; he handed me down the opium jar and the rhubard jar; I said it was not rhubard that I got; he said it was his mistake, and that he gave me opium; I went home, and the child was dead.

A. S. Steel sworn—Mr. Maxwell came to the drug store and asked for twenty-five cents worth of pulverized rhubarb, and I gave him pulverized opium in a mistake; the two jars stand one above the other and are labeled alike; I mistook one for the other, and do not deny that I made the mistake.

After deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict:—That the said Jenny Harger came to her death in Mifflin township, on the 10th day of January, 1870, by having pulverized opium administered to her by her step-father in place of pulverized rhubarb, through a mistake of A. S. Steel, in Sill & Riggs' drug store, in said township.

BUTLER'S SWORD SUIT.

The Defendant Ordered to Show Cause why an Attachment Should not Issue Against Him.

In the suit of Miss Rowena Florance against General Benjamin F. Butler, for the recovery of the value of several jewelled swords and a quantity of silver plate alleged to have been left the plaintiff by General Twiggs during the war, an order was made requiring Butler to appear in court, and submit to an examination before trial.

His counsel having informed him that, as his petition to have his cause removed into the United States Court had been filed in this Court, he failed to appear. Plaintiff's counsel then moved for an order requiring Butler to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him. Judge Freedman yesterday rendered a decision in the New York Court, holding that the verification to the petition for removal was insufficient. Judge Freedman, in his opinion, concludes as follows:—

"The affidavit annexed to defendant's petition was sworn to before one Robert B. Caverly, residing at Lowell, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who certified the same under his hand and seal as an alleged commissioner for the State of New York, appointed pursuant to the laws of 1850 and 1857 of said State hereinbefore referred to; but there is no certificate of the Secretary of State subjoined or affixed thereto. Not being sworn before a person authorized by Congress, it cannot be read in evidence in any court of the United States; and not being authenticated, as prescribed by the laws of the State of New York, it cannot be used here; for the statute of 1850 provides not only that it shall not be read in evidence, but also that it shall not be used for any purpose whatever. In either aspect of the case the defendant has failed to comply with essential provisions of law, upon the strict compliance with which the validity of his entire affidavit depends. He, therefore, has not complied with the requirements of the act authorizing a removal of the case into the Federal Courts, and subsequently the action has not been removed, but is still pending in this Court. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff is entitled to an order requiring the defendant to show cause why an attachment should not issue. The motion is granted."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

In the case of Demot vs. Demot, which was a controversy between husband and wife about the custody of their child, the Court this morning delivered an opinion, confirming the usual line of reasoning of the Quarter Sessions in such cases, and remanding the child to the custody of the mother.

Supreme Court in Banc.

The Court this morning was engaged in hearing a discussion of the charter of the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Among other habeas corpus cases heard this morning was one in which Frank Galligan was charged with burglary. He was arrested in Jennings' woods by Detective Miller, as one of the gang known as the "Forty Thieves," and charged with burglary because certain stolen goods were found on the log upon which he was sitting, but there was no evidence to prove that he had been engaged in the burglary, and therefore he was discharged.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

John Little was convicted of embezzlement. He was employed by a milk dealer in Eleventh street, and authorized to collect bills. Some of the money was unaccounted for, and upon being arrested he confessed that he had used it.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Cheyney et al. vs. Wright et al. Motion for an injunction. The defendants in this bill hold a judgment against the plaintiffs for $11,869·60, entered on bond and warrant of attorney in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county. A transcript of the record of this judgment has been filed in the District Court of this county, execution has issued on this judgment, and the Sheriff has levied upon certain shares of stock of the "American Hot-cast Porcelain Company."

The Court was asked in this bill to enjoin the Sheriff from selling this stock; to restrain the executors of Mr. Wright, deceased, from issuing any execution on the judgment; and "The Porcelain Company" from transferring any shares of the stock, belonging to plaintiffs, to any purchasers under the execution issued upon the above recited judgment.

Injunction refused. Opinion by Ludlow, J.

The regular Saturday business was before the Court.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"All the animation in Wall street to-day was after the board, for during the regular hours of business general dullness prevailed, not only in stocks, but in gold, Governments, and securities of all kinds, the street manifesting an indisposition to do anything, but for what special reason did not appear, unless it was that the smaller operators were waiting for the leaders, who have been rather quiet since the first stage of their 'bull' movement. After the boards and in late street transactions there was considerable activity, and the stock market closed strong, particularly for the Vanderbilt shares, which rose to 92¾ for the stock and 87¼ for the scrip.

"The money market was easy at six to seven per cent., the former being the general rule in almost all new loans. Commercial paper was quoted at eight to twelve per cent. for prime double name and ten to twelve for single name acceptances. The suspension of the woollen house of De Bost & Co. was announced to-day.

"The gold market opened quietly and heavy in the absence of bad news from Paris, and the price declined to 121¼. Its undertone was feverish and sensitive, however, so that when, later in the day, foreign exchange advanced, a rumor was started that Paris was again in commotion, and the price of gold advanced to 122. Little credit was given this rumor by the majority of dealers, but it made the 'shorts' uneasy. At the close the price returned to 121¾, at which the offerings were quite plentiful.

"The decline in gold led to a falling off of from a quarter to a half per cent. in Government bonds, especially as the London quotations came lower to-day. The subsequent rise in gold to 122 did not occasion a recovery, but simply steadied the market, which fact indicates a discredit of the reports on which gold was run up.

"Under the demand for Saturday's steamer foreign exchange was active and firm, although at the opening rates were lower than at the close of the day previous. The market showed signs of speculative manipulation, but in what connection it is difficult to discover. Perhaps the troubles in Paris are the secret of the advance. Sterling closed three-eighths per cent. better than the lowest price of the day and francs about an eighth, the market having already been well up for the latter."

—The city of Boston is talking of a popular loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1000.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Arrived, ship Horatio Harris, from Boston; ship Niobe, from Baltimore; ship Washington Libby, from Callao.

Cleared, ship Bertha, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15. — Passed in — Barque Thames, from Liverpool for City Point. The weather is thick.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....44 | 2 P. M.....46

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr John Kennedy, Long, Baltimore, D. Cooper.
Schr Annie, Adams, Baltimore, do.
Schr Annie J. Gaskill, Gaskill, Newborn via Norfolk, S. Lathbury & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Washington, D. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamer Centipede, bound out, was at anchor in the roads, Boston, 13th inst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy Railway Subsidy—The Striking Telegraph Operators Still Firm—Advices from the Pacific Coast—To-day's Cable Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Heavy Rains—Ship News—Important Ejectment Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The rains for several days past have been quite general throughout the Pacific States, and the prospects for the crops are most favorable. There is no longer reason to apprehend danger to the coming grain in this State from a want of rain.

The ship Chieftain has been placed under the San Salvador flag, and her name changed to the Clotilde.

Jacob Benjamin, executor of the estate of Frank Decatur Forrest, a deceased minor, heir of Joseph L. Folsom, has commenced suits of ejectment against over 200 defendants for a portion of the Rancho de los Americanos, in Sacramento county. The property is valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

The town of La Porte, in this State, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 11th of January.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Flour, $4·62½@5·50; sales of wheat at $1·55 for choice; barley for brewing has advanced to $1·25@1·35. Legal tenders, 83.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Funeral of Father Dolan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Father Dolan's funeral, yesterday was the largest ever seen here. Several priests and prominent Catholics were in attendance from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and elsewhere.

Railway Matters.

About half of the most important sections of the ordinance giving the Western Maryland Railroad thirteen hundred thousand dollars passed the first branch of the City Council last night, by a large majority. The entire bill will undoubtedly pass both branches nearly unanimously.

Mr. Wainwright, President of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, is now here, and has had first mortgage bonds of the company favorably placed on our market. The enterprise is well thought of.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 15—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 85. Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central active at 102; Great Western, 24½. Market closing steady.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 65c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870.

There is an unusual degree of quiet in financial circles this morning, the absence of all pressure on the market and the disagreeable condition of the weather restricting the amount of business within very small limits. In New York the market has been restored to comparative ease. A million dollars was paid out by the Sub-Treasury for bonds, and the rates immediately fell. It is noticeable that there is a very large accumulation of national bank notes in most of the money markets of the East, and in some, our own among the rest, loans in that currency are made at lower figures.

We quote call loans to-day at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and discounts average 9 per cent.

Gold is quiet to-day, but the premium is unusually steady, the entire range being between 121¼ and 121⅜.

Government securities were dull, and prices declined a mere fraction. There is very little speculative or investment demand to-day.

There was very little doing at the Stock Board this morning, and prices are steady. In City loans there were free sales of the new sixes at 100¾, with ¾ bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was dull with sales at 47 3-16 @47¼; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet; one share was sold at 54¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 53 and 53¼ b. o.; and Northern Central at 43¼; 35¾ b. o, was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

The miscellaneous share list was entirely overlooked.

—A valuable and useful publication for bankers, statictisians, and capitalists, has lately been published by an enterprising banking firm in this city. It is a pamphlet of eight pages, neatly gotten up, containing the highest and lowest quotations of gold from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1870. The quotations are in tabular form, and give the extremes for each day in the years named. There is also a table giving the different gold values of Government bonds for the past six years at stated periods. The pamphlet can be obtained gratuitously of the publishers, B. K. Jamison & Co., northwest corner of Third and Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 City 6s, New.	100¼	$500 Sch Nav 6s, '82	51½
$2000 do	100¾	100 sh Leh V R	50. 53¾
$1000 do	100¾	48 do	d bill. 52¾
$5000 C & Am 6s, 83.	85¾	100 do	opgtt. 53
$5000 Le gold 1....c.	91¾	1 sh Penna RR..	54¼
$3000 do ....ls.	91¾	5 sh N Cent R....	43¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅝@115¾; do., 1864, 115¼@115⅝; do., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅞@114⅛; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1868, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 112½@112⅝; Cur. 6s, 109⅝@109¾. Gold, 121¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; do. 1862, 115¼@116; do. 1864, 115¼@115½; do. 1865, 115½@115¾; do. 1865, new, 113⅝@114⅛; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅞@114⅛; 10-40s, 112½@112¾; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109½@109¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅜@121½; Silver, 116@118.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121½	10·40 A. M.	121⅜
10·34 "	121½		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.—The Flour market is characterized by extreme dullness and depression, and, in the absence of any demand for shipment, only 5@600 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@6, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75; Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·25; and fancy Western do. do. at $6·50@7·50, as to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5 per barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The inactive condition of the Wheat market noted yesterday still continues, and prices are weak. Sales of 1000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1·25, and 600 bushels choice Genesee white at $1·60. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·02 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active but steady. 3500 bushels new yellow sold at 85c. for damp up to 87@88c. for prime dry. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c. No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet at $8@8·12½ per 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $4·75@5. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·20@2·25.

Whisky is dull and nominal at $1@1·01.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Robeson will not Notice Ex-Secretary Welles—The Latter Preparing a Second Blast—The President Hopes the House Virginia Bill may Pass the Senate—Naval Affairs.

Investigation of the Wall Street Gold Speculations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Salaries of Paymasters' Clerks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the annual report of Paymaster E. T. Dunn, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, he says, in regard to

SALARIES OF CLERKS TO PAYMASTERS

at the navy yards, that "I deem it, proper to renew the recommendation of my predecessor in office for an increase of the salaries of the clerks to paymasters of navy yards and stations, and to paymasters and inspectors in charge of provisions and clothing at navy yards and stations, so as to place them, in regard to pay, on an equality with other clerks in navy yards, whose duties are not more arduous or responsible than theirs.

"The recent order of the department requiring semi-monthly instead of monthly payments to the mechanics and others employed in navy yards has greatly increased the labor of paymasters' clerks.

OUTFIT FOR SAILORS.

"The policy, and indeed justice, of supplying sailors on their enlistment in the navy with an outfit of clothing, free of cost to them, has been before so forcibly represented to the department that I only deem it necessary to allude to it. The necessity of making some provision of this kind for the sailor is daily becoming more apparent, and I most earnestly recommend the measure to the favorable consideration of the department as one well calculated to promote the best interests of the navy."

The Coffee Ration.

It is proposed to issue to the crews of vessels on some of our foreign stations coffee in the berry, in lieu of the ground coffee generally in use in the navy. But as coffee, in the process of roasting, loses considerably in weight, I would suggest that the ration of coffee, when issued in the unroasted berry, be increased to one and one-fourth ounces, the ration of ground coffee being one ounce per day for each person. Coffee-roasters, it is believed, can be attached to the galleys of vessels with but little expense.

Fitting of Naval Vessels.

The machinery is to be taken out of the United States steamer Chattanooga, and placed in the Connecticut, (formerly the Pompanoosuc), at the Charlestown Yard. The Chattanooga is now at League Island, and will be towed to Boston for that purpose.

The machinery of the Antietam will be placed in her at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and prepared for sea service by Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia.

It is found that it costs the Government far less to have the work done by outside establishments than to have it done by the Navy Yard forces. Orders have been issued to have the United States steamer Swatara, now at New York, fitted immediately for sea service.

Mr. Spencer's Naval Rank Bill.

It is the general belief here among naval officers that Mr. Spencer's bill, introduced a few weeks since, will, with perhaps some very slight modifications, become a law.

The Welles-Robeson Imbroglio.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Secretary of the Navy declines answering the letter of his predecessor, Mr. Welles, concerning the question of injustice alleged to have been done the latter in the recent report of the Navy Department. Mr. Welles, it is said, will write another letter, defending his course as Secretary during the eight years he occupied the office.

The Virginia Question.

A careful canvass of the Senate shows a majority in favor of the bill to admit Virginia without conditions. It is the purpose of Senator Trumbull to move on Monday the House bill as a substitute for that now before the Senate.

The President to-day took occasion to congratulate Judge Bingham on the success of his resolution in the House yesterday. He hoped it would pass the Senate in the same shape.

The Late Gold Flurry.

The Banking and Currency Committee is in session to-day investigating the Wall-street gold speculation and panic of last September. Several witnesses have arrived, among them Jim Fisk and General Butterfield.

FROM NEW YORK.

Telegraphic Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—It is well known in telegraphic circles that the English cables have long been controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company; and it is now reported on good authority that within a week or ten days the French cable will be effectually brought under the same controlling influence, the negotiations to that effect being almost completed.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 115½; do. 1865, do., 115½; do. do., new, 114; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61¼; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Company, 53; Cumberland preferred, 27¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 94¼; Adams' Express, 63; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¼. Western Union Telegraph, 32¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Cotton firm; sales of 900 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull and in buyers' favor; State, $4·55@5·90; Western, $4·40@6·25; Southern dull and drooping at $5·55@9·75. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; new mixed Western, 85@91c. Oats heavy; State, 60@62c.; Western, 56@57c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $27·37@27·60; prime mess, $24@24·25. Lard quiet; steam-rendered in tierces, 16½@16¾c. Whisky quiet; Western, $1.

FROM THE SOUTH.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Receipts of

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE QUARREL IN THE NAVY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If the dispute between the line and staff of the navy concerned only the few hundred gentlemen who officer our ships and naval stations, we should feel little disposition to take part in it. We believe, however, that it has now reached a point which touches the efficiency of the service and intimately affects the whole country. An American vessel of war, in the present state of things, must be little better than a hell afloat, unless by good fortune the line and staff officers on board happen to be men of such just temper, common sense, and mutual adaptability that by their personal qualities they can neutralize the misfortunes entailed by their false relations towards each other. How often it chances that all the officers of a ship are such paragons, our readers may guess for themselves.

The complaint of the staff officers is not a mere sentimental grievance, or a question of a gold stripe which can be settled by coaxing them to go home and be quiet. Rank, with its accompanying pay, privileges, and honors, is a serious matter to a naval or military man, the only material reward he can ever look to after a long life of toil. When the war broke out, and new grades were created in consequence of the enlarged size and expanded duties of the navy, all the line officers were promoted one or two degrees. The act of Congress made no special mention of the staff, but it was taken for granted that the purpose was to advance them in proportion. So when the captains were promoted to be commodores, the surgeons, engineers, and paymasters, ranking with captains, were assigned relative rank with commodores, and so on through the list. That Congress approved this interpretation of the law is evident from the fact that during eight years the Senate unhesitatingly confirmed nominations made in accordance with it, and not a whisper of illegality was heard. But as soon as Vice-Admiral Porter, who is generally regarded as the leader of the line in the present quarrel, was placed in virtual charge of the navy, it was discovered that all these promotions were illegal. All the surgeons, engineers, paymasters, and constructors were consequently degraded, their pay being at the same time of course reduced, so that now the highest grade a staff officer can obtain is the assimilated rank of captain. The senior staff officer on the active list has been forty-three years in the service, and has held his present rank nearly thirty-eight years. No captain in the line and only eight of the twenty-five commodores have been so long in the service. But the question is not only whether the staff shall have rank in proportion to the line, but whether they shall virtually have any rank at all. The line officers now declare that they ought to take precedence of the staff on all occasions, afloat and ashore. The spruce little midshipman just out of school must outrank the surgeon who may have assisted in bringing him into the world. Of course the executive officers in charge of a ship must have authority over all on board; nobody disputes that; but relative rank does not imply a divided command, and the staff do not ask that under any circumstances they shall exercise the powers which properly belong to the line.

There are certain mysterious privileges of the cabin and the mess table involved in this controversy which we do not profess to understand and do not much care for. But it seems to us that a class of officers whose services are highly important to the country are now subjected to a contemptuous treatment which would probably drive most of them out of the service if they were not wedded to it by long custom, or were sure of immediate employment in civil life. As a rule we don't believe they are dangerous and violent men who need to be kept under. We don't believe that mutiny and general disorganization will be the inevitable result of treating them civilly. We believe that their manners and morals will not corrupt the fighting officers who seem so loth to associate with them, and their duties do not unfit them for the society of gentlemen. A line officer is educated from boyhood for his special duties at the expense of the country. But our surgeons, our engineers, our paymasters, and our naval constructors we must get ready-made. We certainly shall not get good ones unless we offer them some inducement to serve us.

MR. SUMNER'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Sumner's plan for refunding the national debt is not worth much discussion at present; because, whatever its merits, it is not immediately practicable. Even if we shared his sanguine estimate, and believed that the Five-twenties of 1862 could be refunded this year in five per cent. Ten-forties, we should nevertheless think that part of the project premature and ill-judged. For if the Government can borrow at five per cent. before the resumption of specie payments, it could borrow at a much less rate after resumption; and there would be no economy in binding the nation to pay a disadvantageous rate for so long a period as ten years. Mr. Sumner proposes to substitute five hundred millions of Ten-forty bonds for the same amount of Five-twenties. The saving of interest would be one per cent., amounting to only five millions a year; a trivial gain even if the substitution could be accomplished, and a damage to the public credit if it should be vainly attempted. The country needs immediate relief, not from five millions of usual taxes, but from a hundred millions; and this relief could be had at once by reducing the revenue to the actual necessities of expenditure, and postponing, for the present, the policy of diminishing the principal of the debt.

Mr. Sumner, to do him justice, has a clear perception of the absurdity of the spasmodic strain upon the national resources over which Mr. Boutwell and his blind eulogists are so fond of bragging. With his fondness for far-fetched illustrations, he likens Boutwell's policy to the famous charge at Balaklava, when the six hundred rode "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell," as Tennyson sung it. "This is fine," said a cool military spectator of the charge, "but it is not war." And in our financial policy, Mr. Sumner, although he does not quote this line of the poet, thinks that "somebody has blundered." He says of Boutwell's tremendous financial ride into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell, "this may all be very fine, but it is not business." The credit of the Government is not promoted by taxing the country into poverty to pay debts before they are due. It is as if a farmer should sell his doughs and his seed-wheat and keep his fields barren to prepay the next year's interest on a mortgage.

The proper order of financial proceedings is, first, to reduce the taxes; then, to resume specie payments; and, lastly, to refund the debt at a lower rate of interest.

First of all, the urgent thing to be done is to relieve the industry of the country from the crushing burden of needless taxes. Mr. Boutwell boasts that he is prepaying the public debt, in advance of its maturity, at the rate of a hundred millions a year. The taxes may be safely reduced to the full amount of these uncalled-for advances. Who would have a right to complain? Not the public creditors; for their principal is not due in fifteen years, and meanwhile the Government discharges every obligation to them if it raises money enough to pay the interest. The suffering people will not complain; for relief from taxes is the very thing they are seeking. If anybody complains, it will be a set of shallow, gasconading demagogues, who fancy that it is finer for the country to be getting out of debt than to be getting rich. Pray, what is the object, wherein lies the advantage of refunding the national debt, which Boutwell, Sumner, and everybody, unite in regarding as desirable? They tell us that it will lighten the taxes. But if it were possible to refund the whole debt to-morrow at four per cent., the relief would be only half as great as would result from bringing the present revenue of the Government down to its present wants. The greater relief is practicable; the lesser relief is, for the present, impossible. Why not, then, do at once what can easily be done at once, and proceed to cope with the difficult problems after the simple one is solved? Let the burden be first reduced by simply taking off taxes which are not needed, and then let us do our best to reduce them still further by exchanging the six per cent. bonds for others at a lower rate.

Mr. Sumner's views respecting the justice of spreading a large portion of the debt over future generations, are sound and aptly illustrated. The war, he says (following Mr. Wells), has cost the North upwards of six thousand millions, and only about twenty-four hundred millions now remain as debt. The results of the war will benefit all future generations; and every generation more than this, which has borne so great a proportion of the burden. Has not this generation already done its share, and far more than its share, in defraying the cost of the war? Of its actual money cost we have paid more than three-fifths; we have borne all the anguish, all the mourning, all the sundering of dear domestic ties; and on this generation falls the whole burden of deranged industry, disordered currency, and financial peril, which are the evil legacy of a great war. This generation has done its part; and posterity will have no reason to impugn its equity, if, with the greater portion of the benefits, it transmits also some share of the burdens. This reasoning would hold, even if the population and resources of the country were to remain stationary; but as these will be tenfold their present amount within the next century, the burden will be spread out so thin by diffusion as to be scarcely felt. At any rate, we have done our part towards the extinction of the principal. If we faithfully pay the interest, and refund the debt on terms favorable to those who are to come after us, they will owe us, not complaints, but gratitude.

The refunding of the debt comes next in order after the resumption of specie payments, inasmuch as successful refunding depends upon the national credit, and the national credit can never be good so long as an inflated and unstable currency holds over all our business a constant menace of convulsion. Mr. Sumner's scheme therefore deserves attentive examination only so far as it bears upon a return to the specie basis. That is too extensive a subject to enter upon at present, and we postpone it to another day.

FREE LOVE, FREE DIVORCES, CONFLICTING STATE LAWS, AND GENERAL DEMORALIZATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Rev. Horace Cooke is the latest free-love sensation. A fine looking, dashing fellow, it appears that he has been a gay divine, a man of fashion, a ladies' man, given to flirtations and addicted to opium. His incoherent letter on his late escapade betrays a mind unhinged, a brain disordered, a man driven to remorse and desperation by the crime which he meditated, the folly of undertaking it and by the hue and cry which has hunted him down. He was not so far depraved as to carry out his base design, and in resisting the temptation at the point when he had ruined himself, in order to rescue his deluded companion, he challenges something of respect for his apparent repentance, though passed beyond the pale of restoration to confidence, except through a long probation.

This unfortunate affair, however, we cannot limit to the wicked blandishments of the Rev. Mr. Cooke and the weakness of the silly girl in her encouraging flirtations. In the extremity of his distress and despair he writes to the New York *Tribune* a statement mainly intended to establish the innocence of the misguided young lady in his late adventure, and this little circumstance puts us on the track which leads to the sources of all these aggressions upon and departures from the laws of society touching the relations between the two sexes. In addressing his letter to the paper in question the happy thought doubtless occurred to the discriminating writer, in connection with the late Richardson-McFarland tragedy, that if sympathy could be expected in any quarter for his *faux pas* in the way of free love, he would get it at the *Tribune* office. And here we strike the vein of Fourierism, passional attraction, spiritual affinities, and free love in all their glaring manifestations. Here, too, we enter upon a broad highway of modern reform in morals and religion which leads to Plymouth Church on the one hand and to Sing Sing on the other. The fascinations of the Gospel of Plymouth Church, where Mr. James Fisk, Jr., as one of the highest bidders for a pew, has learned the easy way to salvation, are cheap at any price. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham, in the deathbed marriage of poor Richardson, has told us what these fascinations are in this, "We thank Thee for what these two have been to each other;" and his brother Beecher has endorsed it on proclaiming that by the authority of his Church "these two are husband and wife."

While from some of our fashionable churches the seeds of social demoralization are thus scattered abroad, we find under our convenient State laws and courts of justice that divorces can and are procured in numbers that are appalling, without publicity and without the knowledge of the wife or husband who has become an inconvenience to the other party. Here we have the degraded lawyer ready for the work, the convenient referee, the obscure newspaper for the required notice to the other side, and perjured witnesses who will swear to anything for money; and through these agencies honest and trusting wives are disgraced and left desolate, often with helpless children upon their hands, and unsuspecting husbands are separated from their wives and outlawed before they have any knowledge of such proceedings. McFarland, when he killed his intolerable tormenter, had learned that there was a divorce in the case—an Indiana divorce—but it only exasperated him because of the secrecy through which it had been procured.

From all these instrumentalities of social disorganization, free-love elopements, free-love copartnerships, and free and easy divorces have become so common that the crimes involved have almost ceased to be regarded as crimes, or only criminal when so bunglingly managed as to be found out too soon. At the same time our sensational papers, in order to supply what they suppose to be a morbid public appetite for *scag. mag.*, in order to give pungency to an elopement or divorce, resort to invention where the facts are deficient, as we have seen in this case of the Rev. Mr. Cooke. What is to be the end of all these causes and active agents of social disorder and destruction? They are leading the country rapidly to the old free-love system of the Australian savages, where the wife was secured by capture and dismissed at pleasure. As we are, does the one-wife law of Chicago or New York exhibit to-day a higher standard of practical morality than the polygamy of Great Salt Lake City? And what is the remedy for all this chain of evils, so destructive of peace of the family and so perilous to the very existence of society?

A whole chain of reforms is needed in our laws relating to marriage and divorce, and first of all, we think, we want a new amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby from Congress we may have a uniform and general law of marriage and divorce operating over all the length and breadth of the land alike. It has come to this necessity of a general law of Congress for the regulation of railroads and telegraphs, for which Congress has the power, and it has come to this necessity of a general law touching marriage and divorce, for which Congress ought to have the power; for the day when conflicting State laws affecting the order of society might be tolerated has, with the introduction of railroads and telegraphs, passed away. Therefore we want an amendment to the national Constitution giving power to Congress to make uniform laws regulating the institution of marriage and the last resort of divorce.

MORE OF ADMIRAL PORTER'S ECONOMIES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Among Admiral Porter's so-called reforms of the Navy Department is the establishment of a torpedo corps, composed of a superintendent and about twenty assistants. The navy report fails to explain exactly why the country needs such a corps in time of peace.

Then, too, we have a signal corps organized upon the army principle, with its superintendent, numerous assistants, and hundreds of men now being instructed in the mysterious signs which go to make up the code. We also have the new grades of seamen—gunners, machinists, coppersmiths—all at higher rates of pay than were formerly given to others performing these duties, but without at all decreasing the number employed in other grades.

But a leak of far more importance—one not originally created, but permitted to continue by the present administration—is the order giving an increase of 33⅓ per cent. upon the salary of every officer. In 1866 Congress tacked to the Naval Appropriation bill a clause repealing an act which repealed another act passed in 1812, making certain small allowances to officers for quarters and fuel. Secretary Welles thereupon issued a general order stating that, as the apportionment of the allowances under this revived law would be attended with much difficulty, every officer would be allowed in lieu thereof an addition to his salary of 33⅓ per cent. The order at the time it was issued created much excitement, and the press denounced the measure upon the ground that by a single stroke of Mr. Welles' pen more than $2,000,000 were added to the expenses of the Government. The attention of Congress was finally directed to the subject, and a resolution was introduced calling upon the Secretary to explain his authority to issue such an order, and what amount was necessary to carry out its provisions. There the matter dropped, the resolution being tabled, and finally the order was forgotten.

Upon the accession of Secretary Borie great anxiety was felt throughout the service lest the famous order should share the fate of others issued by Mr. Welles. Had Admiral Porter not been on hand to prevent it, this might have been the case; but his $7000 per year was increased under this order to $9333, and rescinding it was therefore out of the question; and to this day more than $2,000,000 per year are expended in paying these one-third additional salaries.

Let us see if the majority of officers need it. There are over fifty young Lieutenant-Commanders from 20 to 25 years of age, who receive the following salary for their distinguished services:—

Pay proper	$2 343
33⅓ per cent	781
Ration, 80c. per day	109
Total	$3 233

On foreign service this salary is paid in gold.

A lieutenant, not more than a year or so out of the Academy, where, at a cost of $25,000, he has had drilled into his cranium just sufficient learning to make him dangerous, receives for the honor he confers upon the United States by holding his commission the following:—

Pay proper	$1,875
33⅓ per cent	625
Ration	109
Total	$2,609

And so on throughout the service. In the case of older officers, who are few in number, no doubt the salary allowed by law is quite small enough, in fact it should be increased; but our one hundred and eighty Lieutenant-Commanders and all below that grade, both in the line and staff, are paid far more than their services are worth and more than the country can afford. Before the war Lieutenants were paid $1500 per year, and did not attain that rank till years after graduating.

It is to be hoped that Congress will give this matter the attention it deserves, and at once abolish the old law under which this allowance is made. Nothing can be plainer than the fact that the navy needs a thorough reconstruction. The many abuses which have crept into it, the jealousies and bickerings between different classes of its officers, and the frightful extravagance shown in the administration of its affairs, have driven it into its present lamentable state of inefficiency.

"DOWN WITH THE TAXES!"

From the N. Y. Times.

This is the cry which Senator Sumner now echoes, undeterred by the fear that he will be proclaimed a "traitor" because he dares to diverge from the policy which is laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury. The truth is that the demand for a reduction of the taxes has now reached a point at which no Government could afford to disregard it. The contradictory vagaries of one or two journals only serve to bring out into greater prominence the unanimity with which the large proportion of the press, and the bulk of the people, ask for the immediate reduction of the burdens which are paralyzing trade, restricting enterprise, and rendering everybody poorer. The taxes are kept up at a war rate merely to indulge a delusion. It is argued that if we do not pay off the whole of our debt now, we shall never do it. The supposition has no more value than can be attached to any other hallucination. Surely we have already paid a very fair proportion towards the expenses of a war the advantages of which will extend to all time. Senator Sumner boldly tells those who are for merciless taxation that the national debt was incurred for succeeding generations no less than for ourselves, and that posterity ought to take its part in paying it off. The resources of the people are being strained now to the last point. Suppose we had another war upon our hands, where should we find the money with which to carry it on? We should be obliged to stop paying off the debt in any case. But could a people long suffering from pitiless depletion at the hands of tax-gatherers be expected to pay enormously increased taxes for the purposes of the hour? It is not only shortsighted to keep up the present rate of taxation in time of peace; it is absolutely dangerous.

It is said that we are bound to prove to the world that we can and will pay our debt. Who on earth doubts it now? Who that we should care to convince supposes that we have not the power to pay our debt in a reasonable time? We are now absolutely wasting our energies in the attempt to comply with a crochet of a few doctrinaires, all of whom are unfamiliar with economic science, and have been carried away by a figment of their own brains. Who does not smart every day from excessive taxation in one form or other? We were bound to bear it once. There was no help for it. But we ought to be relieved now, and all the more cheerfully because we made many a heavy sacrifice without a murmur, all through the time of peril. The Government ought not now to say, "While you are willing to pay, we will take care to squeeze as much as possible out of you," but rather take up a liberal position towards a people who have been so generous to it.

We shall not discuss the bill introduced by Senator Sumner until other plans already promised are before us. But we are glad to find that he is prepared to raise his voice in Congress in favor of a policy which has reason, justice, and safety to recommend it. "The country," he says, "is uneasy under its heavy burdens. War taxes should not be peace taxes; and so long as the present system continues there is a constant and painful memento of war, while business halts in chains and life bends under the load." He proceeds to show that we are impoverishing ourselves now in order to pay our obligations long before they become due, but that, on the other hand, if we reduce the taxes, our resources will be immeasurably increased, "the country will breathe freer, business will be more elastic, life will be easier, and the national debt will cease to be a burden, becoming fine by degrees, and beautifully less, until it gradually ceases to exist." We commend every word of this statement to the earnest attention of the Administration. It is childish to meet this most reasonable appeal to the Government for relief with the cry, "You are running away from your party." It is in the true interests of the Government that we entreat it to open its eyes to the vast importance of taking off some of the load under which the people of this country are now languishing, and from which they are crying with one voice to be relieved.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board.

12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.

12 31 15t D. R. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1865) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.

12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

12 31 15t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Secretary.

12 28 17t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 15 25t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

12 22 60t

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870:—

PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Stephen Colwell.

TREASURER, SAMUEL BRADFORD.

SECRETARY, WILLIAM H. WEBB. 1 11 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 234 South DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened after February 1st prox.

1 13 3t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.

1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 39,030 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

1223

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 31 18t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

12 31 16t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

2 45

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 26

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 2d

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf6

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

26

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallete, Pale and Golden Bar, Cowa, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Honnessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

5 28 2p§

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE BETWEEN Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON, Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.

JAMES C. WILSON, Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving new styles of LADIES' CLOAKINGS, VELVET CORDS, BEAVER CLOTHS, VELVETEENS, And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear. [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.

BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESTNUT St.,

(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

$50,000 SAVED

In fine Watches and Jewelry.

The contents of a large

MARVIN'S SAFE

Were perfectly preserved during the destructive fire of last Saturday at the store of J. M. Warne, 712 Chestnut Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.

BURGLAR PROOF.

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SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

MARVIN'S SAFES

ARE

Always Fire-Proof,

Always Dry.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL),

1 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The keel for the third of the new colliers for the Reading Railroad was laid this week at the ship-yard of Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester.

—Christian Klotz, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 929 Poplar street, fell while trimming a tree, at Fifth and Poplar streets, yesterday afternoon, and was badly injured. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Marvin, aged nine years, residing at No. 1313 Catharine street, was run over by an express wagon, in Wheat street, below Catharine, and badly injured.

—The alarm of fire last night about twenty minutes past ten o'clock was caused by the burning of the wheelwright shop of Bell & Haines, No. 136 Dock street. The fire orginated near the stove, and was extinguished before any serious damage had been done. When the firemen were returning, a disturbance took place between some rival firemen in Third street, near Chesnut.

—The annual meeting of contributors to the Children's Hospital was held yesterday afternoon. The annual report showed the following:—Cases treated in the wards during 1869, 121; prescribed for at the dispensary, 5332. The receipts for the past year, as contrasted with those for 1868, were $4887·50; for 1869, $3774·76—showing a falling off of $1112·74. The expenditure for 1869 has been $4850, against $4550 for 1868, an increase of $400. The Children's Hospital, as heretofore, is entirely dependent on the contributions of its friends in the community. Nearly all its invested funds having been exhausted in the erection and furnishing of the present building, without increased means of support the growth and progress of the hospital must not only be checked, but its very existence imperilled.

Many additions and improvements, sanitary and otherwise, have been made during the year, and among those in contemplation is a sea-side home, for the convalescent patients and those affected by the various forms of scrofulous disease, for the establishment of which already several special donations of considerable amount have been given.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121¾.

—The publication of the Patent Office reports annually is to be discontinued.

—The House Committee will to-day begin their investigation into the late gold conspiracy.

—To-day the Indian Commission is to meet the Congressional Committees on Indian Affairs.

—Yesterday the Committee on Ways and Means rejected all motions to reduce the duty on coal.

—The Postmaster-General yesterday made a large number of postal changes in Pennsylvania.

—A house in New York was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and robbed of $6000 in 5-20 bonds.

—Estimates for the next fiscal year will be set down by the House Appropriation Committee to about the same figures as last year.

—Continuous rain during the last few days has revived in California the hopes of a larger agricultural yield this year than ever before.

—Mr. Vincent Colyer denies the charge of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the British Columbia petition was got up by American politicians.

—Resolutions eulogistic of the services and character of the late William Pitt Fessenden were passed in the Maine Legislature yesterday.

—General Butler is ordered by the Superior Court of New York to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in not appearing for examination in the Twiggs sword case.

—A convention of steamboat inspectors is being held in Washington. Yesterday was devoted to the consideration of the draft of a bill amending and modifying the laws bearing upon the construction and management of steamers.

—In his report of his tour in the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, and Alaska, Mr. V. Colyer recommends a code of laws defining misdemeanors, the organization of a border police, and the investiture of Indian agents with magisterial powers.

—The postmasters who are now in Washington in conference with Mr. Creswell yesterday made several recommendations to increase the usefulness of the service. Among other things they suggested that the charge on registered letters and on money orders be reduced.

—Hon. J. H. Caldwell, chairman of the subdivision of the National Republican Executive Committee for the Southern States, states that the difficulty in organizing the Georgia Legislature arose out of the machinations of a corrupt faction seeking to deplete the Treasury and ruin the credit of the State.

—Mr. Farnsworth yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to empower agents to search any place, vehicle, or package for mailable matter which said agent believes is being transported contrary to law, and also to authorize any postmaster to refuse to pay money orders or to deliver registered letters to parties dealing in any fraudulent scheme, such as lottery or gift enterprises.

—In the Senate yesterday, after our report closed, the Virginia bill was taken up. Various amendments were offered, when the House bill was presented, and moved by Mr. Trumbull as a substitute. After a night session, lasting until half past 10 o'clock, the Senate adjourned until Monday, with an understanding that the bill would be voted upon that day.

In the House, the Virginia bill was taken up, and after discussion Mr. Bingham's substitute was adopted—yeas 98, nays 95, and the bill as amended was passed by a vote of 142 to 49. It admits Virginia without imposing any further conditions. Mr. Myers voted for the bill as amended, and Messrs. Kelley and O'Neill against it. The House adjourned until Monday.

Foreign Affairs.

—Garibaldi passed through Paris yesterday on his way to London.

—Upon his return, at an early date, to France, Ledru Rollin will take legal steps to recover damages for the family of Victor Noir.

Cigar Etiquette.

Bulwer says:—"The man who does not smoke hath denied himself the softest consolation he can ever know, save Heaven!" or as the lawyers say "words to that effect." There are but few of the stronger sex who at this day do not avail themselves of the soothing influence of the Indian weed. It is said that since the late war the increased use of tobacco in the cigar shape has been a notable fact; that where one cigar was evaporated in the Northern States, now a score are wasted in odorous incense. It may be that, as a nation, Americans are copyists, and that the example of the famous Family Man who presides so amiably at the White House has granted to many an excuse for the fragrant fury of the perpetual cigar. At any rate, while the fashion prevails it is as well to do the thing "decently and in order." Even the most inveterate devotees to their cigar may not be aware that in the headquarters of fumigatory perfection, Havana, there is a regular and recognized order of cigar etiquette. In Cuba every one smokes, from the wealthiest Senor to the negro who blacks your boots, yes to the very washerwoman as she exercises her necessary skill. This nation, so polite in every social phase of life, finds a pretty field for graceful courtesy in their sympathy as smokers. It is the custom there, when one asks for a light, even for a stranger, to take out his case and offer a fresh cigar, as a sort of recognition for his obligingness. In this matter of lighting, there is a freemasonary throughout the world, but it is a wide breach of politeness to hand a lighted cigar for the purpose of ignition, without first carefully knocking off the ashes; worse still would it be to pass the cigar lent you to a third party for the same purpose. The rule is to hand back this "first cause," to its owner with the most graceful gesture of thanks at your command, and pass your own to the waiting would-be smoker. No insult can be more direct than to have the cigar left with you, as if the owner would intimate that he has no farther use for it after it has served you.

The tiny paper cigarettes are frequently used by Spanish and Cuban ladies, and their gallants become by practice wonderfully expert in unrolling and rerolling them, with astonishing rapidity and ease. This too is no simple feat, since the small quantity of tobacco they contain is in a fine powder and the paper of most limited dimensions. The whole matter would appear to be inconsequential, since they alike end in smoke.

American Wines.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The wines of America, or rather the expressed juice of grapes of that great continent, are but little known to us. A few have suffered from, perhaps, Catawba, and very few have heard more of Scuppernong than Longfellow has to say about it, which is not much. When such disturbing influences to the vine and its stakes as the scratching buffaloes and the wild Apaches and Comanches are improved off the Western districts, the Mesilla valley of the Rio Grande, where it passes through New Mexico, will, it is said, be one great Rheingau. The valley is two hundred miles long and five miles broad. Dr. Bell, who wrote "New Tracks in North America," strongly recommends the district to German emigrants who are acoustomed to the cultivation of the vine. The present prices of 'wine' in the States are certainly encouraging to the husbandmen of the Saar and the Moselle. Missouri or Ohio 'champagne' sells at from two to four dollars the bottle, and 'the few good still wines made at Cincinnati bring exorbitant prices.' California liquids of the same description are inferior, but just as dear, and will not keep without doctoring. Not so, it is said, the juice of the Rio Grande grapes, most of which came originally from Spain, and yield a full-flavored wine, which has been compared to a medium Sauterne, minus the sweet taste, with the addition of what we have agreed to call 'body.' Some of these Rio Grande wines are also said to remind the palate of Madeira. The few vineyards that now dot this valley are not very highly prized by its cultivators, the Mexicans and Pueblo Indians. They do not even prop up the vines, but allow the grapes to lie and ripen in the hot dust."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....7 22 | MOON SETS.....5 26
SUN SETS.....4 57 | HIGH WATER.....morn

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Cerealis, McMurray, London, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Barbados, H. L. Gill.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Collins, New York.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.
Steamship North Point, Hooper, from Baltimore, for repairs.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Savannah—Mrs. Mendenhall, daughter, and two sons, Harvey Rowland, W. F. Forsyth and wife, Wm. T. Robinson, M. D., J. F. Lukens, Edward Lafferty, Mr. Wells, Jas. N. Roof and wife, John Devine, Wm. L. Humphreys, F. Lowder.

MEMORANDA.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, cleared at New York yesterday for Porto Cabello.
Barque Aberdeen, Law, sailed from Padang 29th Oct. for Philadelphia via Java—before reported for New York.
Barque Meaco, Wortinger, hence, at Rio Janeiro 30th ultimo.
Brig Canima, Coombs, from Providence for Philadelphia or Baltimore, returned to Newport P. M. 12th inst.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, at Charleston 13th inst. from Orchilla.
Schr Ralph Souder, for Havana, sailed from St. John, N. B., 6th inst.
Schr Rachel Vanneman, Brower, hence, at Savannah 13th inst.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, at Richmond 12th inst., from New York.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, at Baltimore 13th inst., from Jacksonville.
Schr F. R. Baird, Irelan, cleared at Baltimore 13th inst. for Savannah.
Schr Virgin Rock, McKennon, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 12th inst.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Fall River 12th instant.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, at Savannah 9th inst. from Charleston.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, at Savannah 10th inst. from Baltimore.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Holmes, at Charleston 11th inst. from New York.
Schrs H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Boston for Morris river, N. J.; John Stroup, Isard; Jas. Satterthwaite, Kinney; Sarah Watson, Smith, do. for Philadelphia; Thomas Clyde, Cain; Julia A. Garrison, Smith; J. B. Austin, Davis; Mary E. Fenwick, Davis; C. W. May, Kinnear; and Elvie Davis, Weeks, do. for do.; Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, do. for do; J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, do. for Baltimore; J. B. Van Dusen, Young, and T. G. Smith, Lake, do. for Philadelphia; R. S. Miller, Corson, from Somerset for do; Annie May, May, from Providence for do.; E. J. Heraty, Meredith, do. for New Castle, Del., sailed from Dutch Island Harbor 11th inst.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPO

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per
100 " .....3 "
300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. GEORGE S. STEWART IS ADMITTED to an interest in my business from this date.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Manufacturer of Heaters, Ranges, etc.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1870. 1 11 3t

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.
A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANIES.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS.
BY
Burglary, Fire, or Accident.
The Safe Deposit Company,
IN THEIR
New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery....$1·00 per $1000
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—In the matter of the Assigned Estate of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH JAMES, Assignee of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND, under assignment for benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 148 South SIXTH street, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. ATWOOD GRAUE,
1 15 stu3t Auditor.

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With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
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3 4 thstu1 CHARLES H. EVANS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1870.
On the petition of O. W. MINARD, of Johnsville, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 15th day of April, 1856, and reissued on the 24th day of November, 1859, for an improvement in making BRASS KETTLES.
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 15th day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the examiner's report be limited to the 25th day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 30th day of March next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
1 15 s3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and fo the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried bee cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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Grand Bal Masque,
THURSDAY, January 20, 1870,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $5.
Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.
Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.
Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.
The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—
WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
L. MEREDITH, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. R. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
GEORGE F. BENNERT, No. 718 Chesnut street.
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News Stand, Continental Hotel.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER, No. 926 Chesnut street.
RICHARD T. SCHMIDT, music store, No. 610 Arch street.
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EBED'K BALTZ, No. 118 Walnut street.
LOUIS TOURNY, No. 227 N. Second street.
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SCHAEFER & KORADI, Fourth and Wood streets.
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MASANIELLO.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 18,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
MISS C. L. KELLOGG
IN THREE DIFFERENT OPERAS.
First act of TRAVIATA,
Third act of FAUST,
Third act of SOMNAMBULA.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 15,
FAREWELL MATINEE AT TWO.
BY DESIRE—SCHOOL.
LAURA KEENE AS NAOMI TIGHE.
FOUR PIECES SATURDAY NIGHT.
IS SHE MAD? MATRIMONY.
ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT, and PUB. DOC.'S.
LAURA KEENE IN SIX CHARACTERS.
ON MONDAY MISS SUSAN GALTON and Comic English Opera Company.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 15,
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEERS VICTORIOUS.
Twelfth Night of the highly successful new
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
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THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Are specially engaged to give the effects incidental to the Drama.
TO-DAY, "NOT GUILTY" MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

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THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 10,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
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Fine Effects and Great Cast,
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MARTHA.....MRS. JOHN DREW
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SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock, only MATINEE
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THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe
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Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 1 10 6t

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the year ending June 7, 1869, which has recently been presented to the Legislature, contains much useful information and a number of valuable suggestions. Many evidences of improvement are presented. A few districts still stubbornly refuse to provide free schools, but their number is now so limited that only a few thousand children are unprovided with educational facilities, and the last barriers of ignorance and prejudice are tottering to their fall. Meanwhile, in the accepting districts there is a large annual increase in the number of schools, teachers, pupils, cost of tuition, and expenditures for buildings. The total cost of the system in 1869 exceeded the expenditures of the previous year by more than three-quarters of a million of dollars, and the increase of total cost over 1866 amounts to $2,790,990.

Public sentiment is demanding all over the Commonwealth an improvement in every ramification of the school system, and a rapid advance is constantly being made. Splendid new Normal Schools are springing up. Last year five times as much money was spent as in any year previous to 1866 in the erection of new school buildings, and the average attendance of pupils is now 135,026 greater than it was three years ago.

There is still, however, room for other reforms. Of the children of the State at least 80,000 do not obtain educational instruction of any kind, and although the total number of pupils exceeds eight hundred thousand, the average attendance is but a little more than half a million of pupils. The most strenuous efforts should be made to diminish the vast aggregate of truancy disclosed by this statement, and to shield the children who are now suffered to grow up in ignorance from the misfortunes of orphanhood or the neglect of unfeeling parents.

The appropriations to Common Schools by the State have been properly increased during the last few years, but even now they amount to but $500,000 per annum, while the Commonwealth of New York gives more than two millions, Ohio nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars, and Illinois and Indiana nearly one million, each, to this purpose. Of the total public appropriations by Pennsylvania for educational purposes, scarcely one-fourteenth is now contributed by the State Treasury, and as its present sources of revenue far exceed its legitimate expenditures, a portion of the surplus used to enrich State Treasurers, or to squander on Legislative favorites, could be very properly devoted to educational purposes.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

An earnest effort is now being made in Congress to bring about a reform in the manner of paying pensions, and it would not be amiss if a thorough investigation into the whole system of settling the claims of those entitled to pensions, prize money, and bounties were made. There ought to be no trouble about arranging for the prompt payment of this class of claims, without either trouble or expense to those entitled to the money, but it is notorious that the facilities of the Government offices serve rather to the enrichment of pension agents and claim brokers than to the convenience of those who are especially entitled to the consideration of officials who have the disbursement of the Government funds.

In the matter of pensions, in particular, it is notoriously impossible, in a great majority of instances, to collect the money due without some of it being left in somebody's fingers as it passes from the Treasury to the persons entitled to it. The class of persons who receive pensions are particularly worthy of every protection that the law can throw around them to prevent them from being in any way deprived of smallest fraction of the pittance allowed by the Government. They are our sick and maimed soldiers and sailors, or the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the defense of the country: they are poor, and often too ignorant of legal forms to be able to protect themselves in the slightest degree from imposition; and they are consequently at the mercy of the harpies who understand how to manipulate the departments at Washington in their own interests. The pensions allowed by the Government are disgracefully small at the best, and by the time the persons entitled to them pay all the expenses of collection there is very little remaining for the necessities of life. The agents appointed to disburse the pensions grow rich on the fees and perquisites, and the brokers who make it a business to secure settlements of this class of claims obtain rates of percentage out of all proportion to the value of their services. Claim brokers are afforded facilities for the transaction of business and for obtaining information that are denied to those who are immediately interested, and persons who have claims of this character against the Government frequently find it practically impossible to collect their money without delays of the most vexatious character, unless they willing to submit to a heavy discount.

It is a serious question whether there is any necessity for such a class of officers as pension agents. If they are required for the proper transaction of the Government business, the professional politician should be thrust to one side and the positions given to disabled officers or soldiers, who should be paid proper salaries and forbidden to take any fees whatever from those entitled to pensions.

The present plan of paying pensions only twice a year is a wrong that ought not to be allowed longer to exist, as it not only subjects the pensioner to a serious inconvenience, but it is an encouragement to extravagance by giving him a large sum at once. The same annual amount divided between the twelve months would be of far more real benefit than if paid semi-annually. The plan proposed by General Butler of making monthly payments by means of post office orders, seems to be a practical and economical step in the way of reform, and we sincerely hope that it will receive the candid consideration of Congress. It is not enough to vote money for the benefit of those entitled to the bounty of the Government, but it is the duty of Congress to see that the pensioners are protected from imposition and that they receive promptly and surely every cent to which they are entitled.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

Everybody will be glad to learn that a site for a new building has been determined upon by the Board of Trustees of this institution, and that its erection will be commenced as soon as practicable. The cost of the proposed building will be $123,500, while the available funds for that purpose are only $46,459·68.

The public has generously given its countenance to the Academy during the last year, attending its semi-weekly exhibitions with that energy and persistence only to be found in the possessor of a perpetual free pass. With the same magnanimity which induced Artemus Ward to freely sacrifice his wife's brothers to the war, the public also has urged the directors to the erection of this new building with eagerness and zest, although the sum contributed by it to that end is not, we admit, large, amounting in the last year to $15·02—an average, the directors inform us, with admirable mathematical accuracy, of a fraction less than one cent for every sixty-four visitors.

Assured as they are, however, of the zealous moral support of the community, they will doubtless receive with gratitude any advice as to the bestowal of their funds. Having been constant visitors to the Academy, we feel entitled to offer a suggestion. It is to the effect that a catalogue would add greatly to the usefulness of the chaotic mass of bones, stones, beasts, and unshaven skulls which are heaped pell-mell in the present limited building. Doubtless to the calm philosophic eye of a director this mangled mass of primitive elements becomes a perfect cosmos, systematized by order and beauty, but it is a very witch's caldron to the intellect of an ordinary man, filled with "scale of dragon, tooth of wolf, frog, and mummy, maw and gull of the ravined salt-sea shark," about which the only information afforded him by the society is that they were the gift of some beneficent Jones or Smith.

At the meeting of the Board of School Control, on Tuesday last, a measure was proposed by Mr. Elkin, the Controller from the Seventh Ward, that will probably aid materially in facilitating the business of the Board in the important matter of making the annual estimates. Hitherto the practice has been to appoint a special committee when Councils call for the estimates from the different departments near the end of the year, and the consequence is that the work is done in a great hurry, and it is impossible for the members of the Board to criticize every item of expenditure with proper closeness. These estimates amount to many thousands of dollars annually, and it is essential for the public interest as well as for the efficiency of the schools that they should be made with the utmost care, and with a perfect knowledge of the wants of each section. Under the old plan this was impossible, and the consequence was that unnecessary expenses were often incurred, while some sections did not have proper justice done them by getting the appropriations to which their actual needs entitled them. To remedy this loose way of doing business, Mr. Elkin proposed an additional by-law creating a standing Committee on Estimates, of nine members of the Board of Controllers. This by-law was unanimously adopted by the Board, and the committee appointed by the President. It can readily be seen that such a committee as this will add much to the efficiency of the school system, as all occasions for expenditure that the growing necessities of our schools may bring up will pass through its hands and receive ample investigation; so that when, at the end of the year, the Board comes to make its estimates, it will be able to proceed intelligently, and with a thorough knowledge of the subject.

"The Free Trader" for January, in the two pages of advertisements that represent the industrial and commercial encouragement that it receives, furnishes one of the best arguments against its own principles that could be advanced. There are nine advertisements of English iron, steel, and hardware manufacturers, one of a drug importer, one of the agent of an English pen manufacturer, and the rest of the space is occupied to set forth the merits of *Putnam's Magazine*, *The Free Trader*, and the various publications of the Free Trade League. This shows very plainly who are interested in agitating for free trade, and it does not need that we should go beyond the advertising pages of this publication to prove the fallacy of all its arguments for the reduction of the tariff. It is the organ of English manufacturers, whose only object is to drive American iron and goods out of the market for their own benefit.

A little village in Ohio has been astounded by the discovery that one of its physicians furnished forged diplomas from the "American University of Philadelphia" to uneducated men who wished to practise the healing art, the consideration being $200. The local paper says that after his arrest he tried to bribe the constable, and failing in that feigned piety.

LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER STATE EXPENSES.

The Auditor-General's report on the finances of the Commonwealth for the year ending November 30, 1869, gives us an outside view of the expense to which the people were put to maintain the luxury of a State Legislature last winter. The aggregate expenses of the Senate for the session amounted to $91,471·71, and those of the House to $198,372·05, making a total for both branches of $289,843·76. Among the prominent items in the Senate account were the following:—

Pay of members, including mileage and *stationery*	$35,475·30
Pay of clerks and assistants	4,400·00
Pay of transcribing clerks	3,258·00
Pay of sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, and messengers	5,531·49
Pay of *pasters and folders*	4,400·00
Pay of reporters	600·00
Pay of pages	1,000·00
Contingent expenses, stationery, fuel, labor, "etc."	2,000·00
Postage	10,638·16
Librarian	1,100·00
25 copies of "Purdon's Digest"	350·00
32 " "Ziegler's Manual"	70·00
54 " "Digest of Titles of Corporations"	171·00
Work and materials for Senate Chamber	1,915·00
Carpets, "etc," for Senate Chamber	1,266·12
Stationery, "etc," (furnished by George Bergner)	2,843·42
Merchandise	193·31
150 copies of "Smull's Legislative Hand-Book"	187·50
Merchandise, again	313·44
Expenses of committee on the case of Greenbank vs. Thayer	7,262·25
Expenses of Committee on Public Charities	1,500·00

In the following are given the most important and edifying items of expense on the part of the House of Representatives for the session:—

Pay of members, including mileage and *stationery*	$108,065·00
Pay of clerks and assistants	5,000·00
Pay of transcribing clerks	6,460·00
Pay of reporters	800·00
Sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, and messengers	16,546·03
Pasters and folders	10,600·00
Pages	2,803·00
Postage	18,473·21
Contingent expenses, *stationery*, fuel, labor, "etc."	7,000·00
Packing and distributing documents to members	453·90
Librarian	1,000·00
Postmaster and assistant	1,630·00
Work, materials, and furniture	2,701·00
Carpets, "etc.," for the House	2,330·51
Merchandise	421·13
Merchandise, again	720·63
105 copies of "Purdon's Digest"	1,050·00
110 " "Ziegler's Manual"	220·00
108 " "Digest of Titles of Corporations"	543·50
Stationery (furnished by George Bergner)	5,218·61
Hardware (?)	575·92
Freight on *goods* sent to members during the recess	138·85

We have looked over the account for some mention of sugar, lemons, "etc.," and failing to find any, are forced to believe that the term "merchandise" is intended to cover the sugar, while the lemons are embraced under the head of "hardware." "Etc.," which turns up at every other line, stands for "etc.," as a matter of course.

The "public printing" account of the State Government foots up a total of $147,739·93 for the year, embracing the following items:—

Benjamin Singerly, State Printer, for executing the State printing and binding for the year ending June 30, 1869	$48,000·00
Benjamin Singerly, ditto, for the year ending June 30, 1870	23,000·00
John Youngman, Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding, for salary	600·00
George Bergner, on account, for publishing the *Daily Legislative Record*, session of 1869, and preparing index to same, per act of April 16, 1869	12,000·00
W. B. Mullen & Son, for book paper furnished State Printer	45,296·25
C. H. Mullen, for bill paper furnished State Printer	6,361·60
B. Singerly, State Printer, for one thousand four hundred and twelve reams paper furnished for "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers"	12,482·08
Total	$147,739·93

The following statement gives the aggregate "expenses of the Government," or Harrisburg machinery, for the year:—

Senate	$91,471·71
House of Representatives	198,372·05
Public printing	147,739·93
Executive Department (Governor, Secretary of Commonwealth, Private Secretary, contingencies, stationery, postage, and "etc.")	32,855·87
Auditor-General's office	21,189·63
Treasury office, with "etc."	12,411·81
Surveyor-General's office	21,424·21
Adjutant-General's office	9,717·77
Judiciary (Supreme Court and certain other courts, the salaries of whose judges are paid by the State)	257,086·36
Attorney-General's office	6,881·63
Miscellaneous	2,579·25
Total	$804,730·17

If from this amount we deduct the $257,086·36 entailed by the judiciary, we have left $547,643·81 as the net ostensible expenses of the regular Harrisburg machine. If the people could only be convinced that this half million or so fully covered the cost of the State Government, they would be content—more content than they are.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and Penn Square, Philadelphia.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor-elect, will preach To-morrow, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The installation of the pastor will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. BRADLE GRIER, and SCHENCK, and Rev. R. W. PATTERSON will take part in the services.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—THE CONGREgations of the Calvary, West Spruce Street, and the Second Presbyterian Churches, will hold union services every evening this week, at 7½ o'clock. On TUESDAY and SATURDAY at WEST SPRUCE ST. CHURCH; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at CALVARY CHURCH; and on FRIDAY at the SECOND CHURCH. All are invited. 1 11 5t*

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. WM. P. BREED, D.D., will preach To-morrow morning, at 10½ A.M., the first of a series of discourses on the Book of Job, and afternoon at 3½ a sermon to children and youth. Subject—"Hearts."

☞ BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets.—Installation of Pastor elect, J. R. MILLER, at 7½ o'clock Monday evening, January 17, 1870. Sermon by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York. Interesting exercises by Rev. E. H. BRADLEY, D.D., Rev. E. M. HUMPHREY, D. D., and Rev. S. T. LOWRIE.

☞ BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets.—Services to-morrow (Sabbath), January 16, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor Rev. J. R. MILLER; 3½ P. M., Sabbath School; 7½ P. M Children's and Parents' Monthly Meeting.

☞ ESTHER THE MODEL WOMAN.—Rev. Dr. E. E. ADAMS will preach on this subject to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All persons invited.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor elect of Penn Square Church, at 7½ P. M.

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets—Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Andrew's (Conduct." 7½, "Men of the World," "a Talk with You. Pews free.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chestnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, of New York. 1 14 2t*

☞ THE REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT sermon to the young on Nature's Wonders, at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH, TWENTIETH and VINE Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. T. J. SHEPPARD. Usual service in evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES NEILL To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. O. H. PAYNE at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

The cost of Clothing at 818 and 820 Chesnut street is lower to-day than ever it has been before. For we must have room for our Importations already arriving. Buy Now!

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT,
818 AND 820
CHESNUT STREET.

No regard is paid to the cost of our stock in selling it just now; but at cost, or less than cost, we will sell till the last article is gone.

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1. SUBJECT:—"THE HOUSEHOLD."

HORACE GREELEY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22. SUBJECT:—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

These Lectures are delivered for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Tickets will be sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, on Tuesday morning, 25th instant.

Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 1 15 19 22 24 4t

☞ THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1870.

At the annual election, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank to serve the ensuing term:—

James V. Watson, John H. Bringhurst, Henry Croskey, Joseph H. Collins, Edwin A. Landell, Amos R. Little, Ludlam Matthews, Seneca E. Malone, Robert Shoemaker, Robert F. Taylor, John W. Thomas, Joseph B. VanDusen, John P. Verree.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES V. WATSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. 1 15 3t* WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

William H. Rhawn, Alfred Day, Howard Hinchman, William M. Seyfert, Charles Richardson, J. Barlow Moorhead, William Hacker, Charles L. Sharpless, William B. Bement, Nathan Hilles, Edward B. Orne, John Welsh, Jr., Nathan Brooke.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. P. MUMFORD, 1 15 6t Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At an election held on the 12th day of January, 1870, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Edwin M. Lewis, John Ashhurst, Anthony J. Antelo, Benjamin A. Farnham, Lindley Smyth, Richard C. Dale, Joshua B. Lippincott, J. Edward Farnum, George W. Farr, Jr., William H. Woodward, Charles H. Hutchinson, Henry P. Sloan, Thomas McKean.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. 1 14 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At the election held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

Edward P. Mitchell, H. N. Burroughs, Paul P. Keller, John Wanamaker, C. H. Dubring, Theo. Wilson, H. W. Gray, Samuel K. Ashton, William F. Hansell, Robert B. Sterling, Robert Morris, H. C. Young.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day EDWARD P. MITCHELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JAMES P. MITCHELL, Solicitor, and EDMUND B. BADGER, Notary. H. C. YOUNG, 1 14 3t Cashier.

☞ FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 809 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1870.

The following statement of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1869, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Capital authorized and subscribed	$200,000·00
Amount paid in	195,150·00
ASSETS.	
Mortgages, first liens on real estate in the city of Philadelphia	$58,250·00
500 shares National Bank of Republic	50,000·00
80 shares Second National Bank	10,400·00
Philadelphia City Six Per Cents	20,000·00
Chamber of Commerce stock	400·00
Ground rents	1,100·00
Loans on collaterals	6,350·00
Real estate	3,500·00
Office furniture and fixtures	3,650·00
Interest due and accrued	1,858·00
Balances due by agents, etc	8,150·00
Instalments on stock due and payable	4,850·00
Cash on hand and in bank	31,355·16
	$197,863·16
RECEIPTS FOR 1869.	
Premiums on fire risks amounting to $4,193,788	$43,694·77
Interest	10,780·72
Policies	84·50
	$54,574·99
LESS LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.	
Fire losses	$46,259·77
Commissions	3,650·65
Expenses—Rent, advertising, salaries	12,687·15
	$62,597·52
DIVIDENDS.	
January	$2,831·55
July	5,933·90

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 1 13tsutu3t

☞ PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, 1st Mo. 11th, 1870.

At the annual election held on the 10th instant, in conformity with the charter, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors of the Provident Life and Trust Company, to serve for three years:—

Samuel R. Shipley, Wm. C. Longstreth, Richard Cadbury.

The following Directors ho'd over:—

T. Wistar Brown, Richard Wood, William Hacker, Henry Haines, Joshua H. Morris, Charles F. Ellis,

And at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
1 13 tsutu3t BOWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 400 Walnut street. January 11, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro' Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, James L. Claghorn, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. L. Erringer, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice-President.

1 11tuths3t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION P. M., January 14, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

I. The Commissioned Officers of this Division who intend to participate in the Inaugural Ceremonies of his Excellency Governor Geary, on Tuesday, January 18, in accordance with the invitation issued by the Committee of the Legislature, will report to Lieutenant-Colonel James Starr, at the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, on MONDAY at 11½ o'clock P. M.

By order of Major-General Charles M. Prevost.
JAMES STARR,
1 14 2t Lt.-Col. and Div. Ins.

☞ NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.—WHEN we buy a good quality of family coal we are not likely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case exactly. Having laid in our supplies at the depot of J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, and finding by its clear burning that it is of the best quality, carefully prepared, and free from dust, while our bills are very reasonable, we cannot be induced to go anywhere except to "HANCOCK'S." 1 5 wsmtw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfert, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 18th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking-house, at Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 15th inst.

Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th inst., will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.
1 15 6t W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

☞ LOCAL PROHIBITION LAW.—THE Temperance Societies and Churches are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to promote the passage of a law allowing a majority to enforce Local Prohibition, to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, January 18, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 118 South SEVENTH Street.

HORACE J. SMITH, 1 13 3t* Chairman.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

CLOTHING.

HEALTH INSURANCE!!! YOUR POLICY IS READY.

Every man's policy, who would secure good health for the present winter, is to come at once to

Rockhill & Wilson's Great Brown Hall Health Insurance Office,

And make himself and his family happy for the season, by getting a reasonable suit of those wintry garments which are GOING OFF!

GOING OFF! GOING OFF!

Faster than ever. Policy good till the clothes wear out, when it can be renewed.

THESE POLICIES ARE TRANSFERABLE.

You can transfer them to the backs of your boys when you have done with them. But we sell Boys' Clothes so cheap that it really costs less to come and buy the lads new clothes than to give their dear mothers the trouble of cutting the old ones down to fit them.

EVERY MAN'S POLICY ON HIS BACK!

WHEN YOU WEAR THEM OUT, COME BACK FOR RENEWALS TO THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14, were $18
" " "	$16 " $20
" " "	$18 " $22
OVERCOATS	$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1870.

Annual statement of the affairs of this Company on December 31, 1869:—

CAPITAL.	
Authorized	$200,000·00
Paid up in cash in full	200,000·00
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens on real estate in the city of Philadelphia	$414,850·00
Ground Rents in the city of Philadelphia	11,133·33
Real Estate, Office Buildings, Nos. 400 and 402 Walnut street, and No. 204 S. Fourth street	70,000·00
Due by agents and other book accounts	11,248·64
Revenue and Postage Stamps on hand	128·87
Cash in Bank and on hand	9,026·80
Interest and Rents accrued but not due	$7,109·23
Due and unpaid	617·50
	7,959·51
	$524,365·15
RECEIPTS IN 1869.	
Premiums on Fire Risks	$133,009·39
Interest, Rents, etc	25,269·44
Earnings on Cancelled Perpetual Policies	282·10
Policy and Transfer Fees	743·19
	$159,345·12
PAYMENTS IN 1869.	
Losses by Fire	$93,487·30
Return Premiums and Reinsurances	18,018·59
Taxes (United States, Pennsylvania, City) and Stamps	6,099·19
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Salaries, Commissions, Fire Marshal, Legal, Travelling, Office, and Miscellaneous Expenses	21,400·55
	$139,005·63
Dividends of January and July	16,000·00
	$155,005·33

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Pres't. Nalbro' Frazier, No. 105 Walnut street. J. M. Atwood, late of Atwood, White & Co. B. T. Tredick, late of Tredick, Stokes & Co. George H. Stuart, of Stuart & Brother. J. H. Brown, of Brown & & Co., Wayne Iron Works, Pittsburg. J. J. Erringer, Vice-President Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company. James L. Claghorn, President Commercial National Bank. William G. Boulton, of John Dallott & Co. Charles Wheeler, late of Morris, Tasker & Co. Thomas H. Montgomery, Vice-President. James M Aertsen, of W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
1t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary. 12 13 1mrp

INSURANCE.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 2, 1855, this Company publish the following list of their assets and statement of business for the past year:—

CAPITAL.	
Amount authorized, fully paid in	$150,000·00
Contingent fund (surplus earned)	56,231·62
Actual capital	$206,231·62
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$74,052·56
$15,500 U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 1881	64,100·00
12,350 do. do. do. 5-20, 1862 m and n	13,785·00
51,900 do. do. do. " 1864 m and n	58,776·00
74,900 do. do. do. " 1865 m and n	84,671·00
9,500 do. do. do. " 1865 l and j	10,640·00
41,350 do. do. do. " 1867 and 1868	46,347·00
1,600 do. 5 per cent. do. 10-40	1,784·00
2,500 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. bonds	2,550·00
9,000 City of Philadelphia six per cent. bonds	9,504·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds	9,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad seven per cent. bonds	9,600·00
10,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds	9,900·00
12,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad seven per cent. bonds	11,700·00
10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. bonds	9,275·00
7,500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company six per cent. bonds	6,262·50
300 Salem County, N. J., six per cent. bonds	300·00
2,000 Elmira and Williamsport five per cent. bonds	1,200·00
3,000 Allegheny County, Pa., five per cent. bonds	2,250·00
5,000 Junction Railroad six per cent. bonds	4,500·00
226 shares Central National Bank	22,550·00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	11,750·00
80 shares National Bank of the Republic	8,000·00
150 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	7,950·00
50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co	3,750·00
Sundry Securities held in Trust	7,050·00
Loans on Collateral Security	464,553·02
Premium Notes secured by Lien on Policies	107,125·21
Cash on hand	45,152·76
Office Fixtures	3,000·00
Cash in hands of Agents	$12,069·47
Deferred Premiums	77,463·53
	89,533·00
	$1,298,849·27
BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1869.	
RECEIPTS IN 1869.	
Premiums Received	$311,433·63
Interest on Premium Fund and Annuity Fund	23,035·26
Cash in Hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	89,533·00
	$424,001·89
Interest on Other Investments	45,803·08
EXPENDITURES IN 1869.	
Agents' Commissions	$43,033·08
Reinsurance	2,933·61
Expenses, printing, advertising, office rent, salaries	34,897·35
Losses, numbering fourteen	47,500·00
Amount paid annuitants	1,634·32
	$130,059·36
969 Policies issued in 1869, insuring	$2,722,555·00
2578 Outstanding 12mo. 31, 1869, insuring	$7,637,553·00
13 Annuities	$15,770·00
Total number of deaths from the origin of the Company, 31	$94,000·00
Amount owing to depositors	$339,272·76
Amount owing to Trust funds	$75,852·38

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 1 14 6t

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, Southeast Corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

For the year ending December 31, 1869.

RECEIPTS.	
Premiums received during the year	$1,040,103·03
Interest from investments and rents	147,083·36
	$1,187,186·44
LOSSES AND EXPENSES.	
Life losses paid	$332,092·77
Travelling Agents and Commissions	149,827·58
Salaries and Medical Examinations	30,466·24
U. S. and State Taxes and Licenses	13,390·22
Printing, Advertising, Stamps, etc	51,576·47
	$577,353·28
Surplus premiums returned to insured and dividends	170,959·35
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.	
U. S. 5-20 Loan, City of Philadelphia Loan, Bank and Railroad stocks	$753,831·09
Mortgages upon real estate	673,526·00
Real estate and ground rents	116,449·09
Loans on collaterals ample secured	126,095·76
Premium notes secured by policies	779,008·28
Premiums in hands of agents, secured by bonds	160,477·71
Cash on hand and in banks	80,479·84
Accrued interest to January 1	27,854·75
	$3,703,566·28

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. 1 15 stutha3t
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

Crittenden's Commercial College,

637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.

COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING HOUSE.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING. 1 6 thstu6tp

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St. Second Half-winter Term will begin FEBRUARY 7. Pupils may begin at any time without interfering with their progress as students. 1 15 sw7t

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPRO

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—There will be a matinee to-day, when *Linda di Chamounix* will be performed, with Miss Kellogg as "Linda."

On Monday *Masaniello* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT, *School* will be acted at the matinee to-day, and this evening Miss Keene and her company will make their last appearance for a number of weeks in *Is She Mad? Matrimony, The Actress by Daylight*, and *Pub Does*.

On Monday Miss Susan Galton will appear in a favorite operetta.

AT THE WALNUT the interesting military drama of *Not Guilty* will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH *Little Em'ly* will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of attractions will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining performances will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute some of their most wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at 4 o'clock P. M. to day, at Musical Fund Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

FURNISHING CHINA AND GLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

Families furnishing or replenishing will find at the China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, the most complete stock of all kinds of China, Glass, and Stoneware in the city. Our assortment comprises everything from common yellow and brown stoneware for the kitchen, to the richest China and Glassware imported. As all our goods are of our own direct importation, families have the advantage of making their purchases in small quantities at wholesale prices. Those about furnishing are invited to call and inspect our goods and prices before making their purchases.

GOLD BAND TEA-SETS.—
44 PIECES FOR $12 50.
46 PIECES FOR $13 50.
At KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE ENGLISH STONE CHINA
DINNER SETS.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $10.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $18.
Cheapest Sets ever offered, made up of useful pieces only.

NEW MAJOLICA WARE.—Just received, per ship Alfred, a choice selection of Ale Pitchers, Nut Dishes, Bread Plates, and Fancy Articles, in Majolica, all entirely new goods in this market.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

ENGLISH CUT-GLASS DECANTERS.—Now open, a new invoice of heavy rich Cut English Decanters, per ship John Barbour, entirely new styles, to be had only at
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

FRENCH FIRE-PROOF PORCELAIN.—Something entirely new, for culinary purposes; will stand the fire. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Milk Pitchers, Stew Pans, Egg Dishes, etc. Every housekeeper should use it.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY Fine White French China, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $25.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $35.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $50.
The above are made up of useful pieces only, and of the best quality.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea sets, 46 pieces, $7 50, $9, $12 50, and $13 50 per set.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, New Goods now opening: EnglishChop and Steak Dishes, Hot Water, Plates, etc. etc.

FINE CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PARIAN, ETC. ETC., AT
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.

Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.

Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them

Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

Overcoats at	$7 50	Cost Elsewhere $10 00
Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere 15 00
Overcoats at	12 50	Cost Elsewhere 18 00
Overcoats at	15 00	Cost Elsewhere 22 00
Overcoats at	20 00	Cost Elsewhere 30 00
Business Coats at	6 00	Cost Elsewhere 10 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere 12 00
Business Coats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere 14 00
Business Coats at	13 00	Cost Elsewhere 17 00
Pants (all wool) at	3 00	Cost Elsewhere 5 00
Pants (all wool) at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere 6 00
Pants (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 7 00
Pants (all wool) at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere 9 00
Pants (all wool) at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere 10 00
Vests (all wool) at	1 50	Cost Elsewhere 3 00
Vests (all wool) at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere 4 00
Vests (all wool) at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere 5 00
Vests (all wool) at	4 25	Cost Elsewhere 6 00
Vests (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 7 50
Boys' Overcoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 8 00
Boys' Overcoats at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere 10 00
Boys' Overcoats at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere 11 00
Boys' Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere 15 00
Boys' Overcoats at	13 50	Cost Elsewhere 20 00
Boys' Undercoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 8 00
Boys' Undercoats at	6 00	Cost Elsewhere 9 00
Boys' Undercoats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere 11 00
Boys' Undercoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere 13 00
Boys' Jackets at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere 3 50
Boys' Jackets at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere 4 50
Boys' Jackets at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere 5 50
Boys' Pants at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere 3 50
Boys' Pants at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere 4 50
Boys' Pants at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere 5 50
Boys' Pants at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere 7 00

For the accommodation of the public we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays until 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s new Grand and Square Pianos should be seen and heard by purchasers before purchasing elsewhere. They are fully equal to all that is said of them. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

BUY your clothing of Charels Stokes, 824 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel.

MARRIED.

DOWELL—STAGERS.—On the 13th instant, in this city, by the Rev. F. S. Benson, D. D., CHARLES H. HOWELL to OLIVIA H., daughter of William F. Stagers, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

SYPHARD—BLYTHE.—December 14, by Rev. H. A. Smith, SAMUEL L. SYPHARD to HARRIET V. BLITHE, all of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOGGS.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. SARAH, wife of William Boggs, and daughter of Hugh Daffy, in the 28th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1417 Hanover street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ESLER.—On the 14th instant, ELIZA FRANCES, eldest daughter of John and Anna M. Esler, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the body at 12½ o'clock, upon the arrival of the train at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, on Monday, the 17th instant. Services at the Mansion House, Woodlands.

PRYOR.—On the 11th instant, ALBERT PRYOR, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphia Lodge, No. 7, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1418 Fawn street, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEVEN.—On the 12th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, HENRY L. STEVEN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, A. Y. M.; Amity Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F.; Typographical Union, No. 2; Philadelphia Typographical Society; and Last Man Brotherhood, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1013 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

STOCKTON.—Quietly, on the 13th instant, ANNA C., wife of Thomas H. Stockton.

Funeral to take place in Wilmington, Delaware, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 709 French street.

YOUNG.—MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry and Mary Elizabeth Young, and granddaughter of Henry and Margaret Sonlanke, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 912 Passyunk road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ZEPP.—On the 13th instant, Mr. PHILIP ZEPP, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1244 Palmer street, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.—Just received one case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, from $1 50 to $3 per yard.
BESSON & SON—MOURNING DRY GOODS,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

BESSON & SON WILL OPEN TO-DAY—
1 case Black and Purple Figured De Laines, 22c.
1 case Black and White do. do. 22c.
1 case Black and Lead Plaid do. 22c.
3 cases Gray and Black Chintzes, 12½c.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

DRY GOODS.

223 FARIES & WARNER, 223

North Ninth Street.

We are selling the balance of

17 PACKAGES,
448 PIECES,
19,406 YARDS,

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Below Wholesale Prices!

New York Mills, Wamsutta, O. Davol, Williamsville, Tuscarora, Forrestdale, Fruit of the Loom, Semper Idem, Whitinsville, etc. etc.
Pillow-case Muslins, 19, 20, 22, and 25 cents.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths, all makes.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths and qualities.

LINEN GOODS.

Table Linens, 25, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 75, 81, 85, $1, etc.
Bleached Table Linens, 75 cents to $1 50.
Linen Towels, 12½, 18, 20, 22, 25, 31, etc. etc.
All-linen Napkins, Doyles, Linen Huckaback, Apron Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 25, 37½, 45, 50, etc.
Shirt Fronts, our own well known make.
Shirt Fronts closed in front.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.

N. B.—Just received, a large lot of Jacquard Loom Quilts, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4. 1t

UNMADE MUSLIN CAPS.—200 dozen Embossed Muslin Caps, in pattern crown and head pieces, $1 25 a dozen, or 12½c. a Cap. Also, low-priced Muslin Edging and Ruffling, for trimming the same.

WHITE SILK LACE BARBES.
100 dozen Blond Barbes, only 16c. May be used to advantage for Trimming Evening Dresses, etc.
COTTON MECHLIN OR ILLUSION.
On hand, a large lot yard-wide Cotton Mechlin, only 12½c. a yard, by the piece; an excellent substitute for the flimsy Silk Illusion for Evening Dresses, etc.
JONES' 41-INCH HEAVY CAMBRIC MUSLIN.
A line of this celebrated Muslin one-third less than recent prices.
TWO-YARD WIDE SWISS MUSLIN
For Evening Dresses.
ONE AND TWO-YARD WIDE FRENCH MUSLIN
For Evening Dresses. Among the French are several very fine Numbers, at greatly reduced prices, by the dress or piece, at
WORNE'S
Lace, Embroidery and White Goods Store,
1t* No. 38 North EIGHTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHERRY WINE.

Choice Table Sherry

In small casks, 20 gallons, at $2 75 per gallon by the cask, or $3 00 by the five gallon demijohn.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

$10,000, $6000, and $5000 TO LOAN ON mortgage, at par. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
1 15 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

ART EXHIBITION.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED
AS
The Nine Muses.

Will be opened for Exhibition, in a few days, the series of Paintings of "THE NINE MUSES."
BY JOSEPH FAGNANI,
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
1 15 2t PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick store and dwellings, No. 907 North Eleventh street. All that three-story brick store and dwellings and lot of ground situate on the east side of Eleventh street, 58 feet north of Poplar street, No. 907, containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet; also, 1 three-story and 1 four-story brick dwelling in the rear on an alley, with the privilege thereof. An old stand for a flour and feed store.

Nos. 2 and 3. Building lots.

No. 2. All that lot of ground situate at the south-east corner of Eleventh and Olive streets, containing in front on Eleventh street 80 feet, on Olive street 63 feet 3½ inches, on the east line 69 feet, more or less, and on the south line 49 feet, more or less. Bounded on the north by Olive street, on the west by Eleventh street, on the east by improved property (houses and lots) on Olive and Coates streets, and on the south partly by the lot next described, and partly by the rear of a Coates street lot.

No. 3. All that lot of ground situate on the east side of Eleventh street, 80 feet south of Olive street, 3 feet front on Eleventh street, by 56 feet 3 inches deep. Bounded by the last described lot and the Coates street lots.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Lots, Front street, north of Diamond street, 19th ward.

No. 4. All those 2 lots of ground, west side of Front street, 54 feet north of Diamond street, each 18 feet front by 110 feet deep to Hope street.

No. 5. All those 5 lots of ground, west side of Front street, 126 feet north of Diamond street, each 18 feet front by 110 feet deep to Hope street.

No. 6. All that lot of ground, west side of Front street, 235 feet north of Diamond street, 19 feet front, 110 feet deep to Hope street.

For further particulars apply to Charles Meyers, Esq., No. 142½ South Fourth street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 15 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, January 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 3106 Baring street, about three squares from the Wire Bridge. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at No. 3106 Baring street; lot 24 feet front, 129 feet deep to a passage-way. The house has gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage.

No. 2. Eight new three-story brick Dwellings, Ellsworth street, west of Twenty-first street. All those eight new three-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ellsworth street, west of Twenty-first street, Nos. 2102, 2104, 2106, and 2108; each 16 feet front, 65 feet deep to Annie street, and Nos. 2122, 2124, 2126, and 2128; each 15 feet front, and 65 feet deep to said street. Each house contains 6 rooms, with gas, water in yard, good cellars, etc. Terms—$1433 may remain for 9 years, from September 25, 1869.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 15 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1909 Carlton street, Fifteenth ward. On Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Carlton street, 70 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1909; thence extending southward at right angles with Carlton street 31 feet; thence west three feet; thence further south 17 feet; thence further west 11 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, which extends north into Carlton street; thence north along said alley 48 feet to Carlton street, and thence along the same 14 feet to the place of beginning. The house contains 7 rooms. Terms, cash. Possession within 30 days.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 5, 7 and 11 North Thirty-seventh street, north of Market street. On Tuesday, January 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those three three-story brick messuages, with two-story back buildings, and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Thirty-seventh street, north of Market street, Nos. 5, 7 and 11; each lot containing in front 20 feet, and extending in depth 40 feet. Have the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. They will be sold separately. $1750 may remain on mortgage on each.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 15 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Three story brick dwelling, No. 1939 Camac street, above Berks street. On Tuesday, February 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Camac street, Twenty-eighth Ward, No. 1939; containing in front on Camac street 17 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet, including on the north line the half of a two feet wide alley. Has gas, bath, heater, range, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain if desired. Possession in March, 1870.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 916 S. Nineteenth street, below Christian street. On Tuesday, January 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Nineteenth street, 49 feet north of Carpenter street, No. 916; the lot containing in front on Nineteenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $90. Terms—$500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction store.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 15 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthrp]

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 5m

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL, to engage in the Wool Business. Address A. B., No. 103 CHURCH street. 1t*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, THE ONLY KNOWN remedy for diabetes, irritation of the neck of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, strangury, or painful urinating.
1 15 swt6p

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of Safety, Security and Profit.

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a Sinking Fund, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled and productive country—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both Interest and Principal than a road to be built through the most highly extolled wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "from the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality, and a Business that a few years must inevitable double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER

Pamphlets, with Maps, etc., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our Agents in Philadelphia

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W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BONDS.

COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
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FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in advance of the maturity of the Bonds.

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

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Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co. 1 6

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics and a Salad for Small Salaries.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCLVIII.

ODE TO A HOLLOW TOOTH.

Oh, my double-grinders,
Shame it is to view
Of front-teeth reminders,
But no ode to you!
Welcome, grinders double
In our backmost jaw,
Source of pain and trouble,
Anguish, rage, and awe!
Tired we are of chewing
Free from any ache
What the cook's been stewing—
Pudding, jelly, cake;
Swell our flushing faces,
Screw our nerves up, pray!
Till we're left no traces
Of our yesterday:
All our features smother—
Lump them into one,
Till a fellow's mother
Wouldn't know her son.
Fill our days with anguish—
Fill our nights with grief;
Till our senses languish
Sighing for relief.
Through each nerve and sinew
Shoot the frequent pang,
Till the power that's in you
Fervently we dang!
Hark! the bell for dinner!
Bless we fondly it;
Since, as I'm a sinner,
We can't touch a bit.
Gleam, ye toosey-pooseys,
Coral lips below!
What of you the use is?
I can't eat, you know!
Gleam, ye toosey-pooseys,
While I sit aghast,
Muttering abuses
Of the vain repast.

RULES FOR YOUNG TRADESMEN.

1. Never be idle. If you have nothing to do, go through your books and turn the oughts, in your debtors' accounts, into sixes and nines. You may thus make a wet day as profitable as a fine one. If you only add a halfpenny to each of twenty-four accounts, you have done something.

2. If your customer be solvent, never make up the so-called weekly book until you are compelled to do so. Remember, the older a bill, the more difficult it is to detect an over-charge.

3. You must have bad debts. It is due to your family that you should not incur losses. Therefore, judiciously distribute the amount you expect to lose over the bills of those who pay, but take long credit. Society is bound to be self-supporting.

4. Stand well with all the servants in the families of your customers. Those persons have much in their power. They will, if you secure their good-will, even risk the anger of their employers by fetching things from your shop instead of that to which they were sent. Money is best, but presents from your stock are always welcome, and you can often set them down in the bills.

5. If a customer leaves you for one who deals on easier terms, you should take every opportunity of saying, with a compassionate expression, to other customers, that you are very sorry to believe that there were good reasons for Mr. Z——'s going to a cheaper market, and that you earnestly hope he is not in much difficulty.

6. Some housekeepers preserve receipts. It is not often safe to make a second demand for a paid bill; but we cannot be too thoughtful, and it is well to ascertain from servants what are the habits of their employers in this respect.

7. Always be civil, even to excess. If you observe these rules, you will soon ride when most of your late customers are walking, and then you can splash them, and have your revenge. But meantime be humility itself, except to your shopmen. No faculty should be lost for want of exercise; and in your behavior to them you can practise your dignity.

8. If the females of your family are fond of dress, keep them out of the sight of your female customers. Especially do so, if your family dresses gracefully, and looks well. A profitable account has been often closed because a tradesman's pretty wife was seen to advantage in the same bonnet as that of an ugly customer.

Do not hang these Rules up in your shop, but paste them inside your desk, and read them every Sunday morning, before going into your accounts.

NONSENSE.

If you should an Oxide wed
To a Cyanide, instead
Of the Citrate it admires,
Vain are all abnormal fires.

For the heart that's set upon
That Moncotyledon
Cannot readily revolt
In a Blastodermic moult!

No! Bacteria first shall quail.
And e'en methyltoluol fail,
Lamellation shall hold sway
Till pseudopodians melt away.

So until then let Oxide's bride
Be the blushing Cyanide;
And Hypsilophodon be dumb
As the pale Chrysanthemum.

To Editors and Commentators.

It is generally supposed that there is no mention of tobacco in Shakespeare. But can any one doubt to what he is referring when he says (in one of his sonnets):—

"And keep invention in a noted weed?"

Surely he must mean improvements in the manufacture of cigars.

A Likely Story, Indeed!

Brown came home with a black eye. To his wife's inquiries he replied that, having asked himself a question, he received such a saucy answer that he had been obliged to resent it. His wife did not believe him, and got a new dress that week.

Ah, Why?

It is stated, that Miss Bateman is now part owner of a flourishing silk mill in New Jersey. If she had come into the property ere Leah she might she might never have appeared on the stage. Ah, why didn't she?

THE GOOD TIMES LONG AGO.

Lovers of old were, so I am told,
Far better off than we:
If the lady were coy they force would employ
And carry away of she,
And wed her off-hand—
Yes, wed her off-hand—
Whether she would or no:
But that was in (you understand)
The Good Times Long Ago.

Debtors of yore no duns could bore
As duns bore you and me—
They discharged their notes by cutting their throats,
Instead of by Bankruptcie—
They scattered their brains—
Yes, scattered their brains—
Whether they would or no:
But that was in (as a friend explains)
The Good Times Long Ago.

Masters as well, as I have heard tell,
Had servants worth more than ours.
If they wouldn't obey they sent them away
To hang from the topmost towers.
They throttled the knave—
Yes, throttled the knave—
Whether he would or no:
But that was in (remember, I crave,)
The Good Times Long Ago.

So, truly, if we had chanced to be
Lover, or debtor, or master,
Why, of course, 'twould exactly have suited we
By a deal, than this present, vaster!
But had we been
Poor fellows mean—
Whether we would or no,
We should not quite
Have felt delight
In the Good Times Long Ago!

PERSONAL.

After the Style of the Sensation Papers.

Colonel Dodge wanted to turn Fenian. But they said he did not look dirty enough. That was cruel, considering the pains he takes not to wash his face.

Senator Jones has got a new set of false teeth. They don't fit.

Mrs. Winkles, Fifth avenue, has her knocker tied up. Welcome, little stranger! But the white glove might be whiter, Winkles?

Bob Bagster's new poem will be bad. Well, praise to him for not surprising anybody; surprises are vulgar. But so's Bob.

Elegant Lorimer Briggs has made tracks. Glad he can make anything. Didn't think it in him.

Roomy Toutle shouldn't go to the theatre without a pocket handkerchief. They are cheap enough at friend Shoddy's, in Broadway, who is a good fellow and a refined-minded gentleman.

Another new piece by Vamp announced. Where are the French detectives?

Peter Wilkinson overdrew his account last week. But we hear that his grandmother has squared things. Good old lady. Wish she were our grandmother.

Pretty Mrs. Chikabiddy refused to be comforted for beautiful Mrs. Chollychowcow's diamonds. Wipe your eyes, dear, they are false—the diamonds we mean.

Billy Clatworthy pled nobly in the lobster case on Saturday, but what's the use of whistling jigs to a milestone? Yes, you, Judge Bilk.

We saw the note, Miss Jemima P——. You dropped the ball-card very neatly, and he picked it up very gallantly, but we saw. Don't blush. He would be a very nice young man, if he were not so old.

Jefferson Brick wanted $5000 for his novel. This was to make up for his disappointment because the last didn't sell. However, Sharp and Koe didn't see it. We hear his wife wrote part of it—the love business. Not from her own experiences, we should say.

President Grant uses cold cream after shaving. He will not eat hard boiled eggs. He is right as to the first, wrong as to the second. But this is a free country, and men may do as they like.

The Signora Sallibetti blew up considerable behind the scenes last night. Four carpenters fainted at her language. Sam Davis didn't, but then he was raised in Indiana, where they talk like that.

The Plighted One.

You ask me if I love you,
And I cannot answer "Yes!"
Tho' there's none I hold above you,
And my heart's in sore distress.

There are words one cannot utter,
And a "yes" is one of those;
Yet it is not that I stutter,
Or speak slightly through the nose.

I can vow that I adore you,
With my truest, fondest breath:
But the lisp you've heard before, you
Will allow, can say but "Yeth!"

So He Does.

The wretch who can stand in a pair of slippers worked for him by his wife, and scold her, is a brute, who deserves to have the gout in both feet.

Very Vulgar Sell.

"You ought not to come to our dance in boots with nails in 'em."

"I haven't."

"Then you've had your toes cut off."

The ingenuity of our great agricultural implement makers is extraordinary. One of them has lately invented a machine for sowing wild oats, which is expected to have an immense sale.

"Not for Josephus!" as that worthy historian observed playfully, when some funny Jews attempted to cram him with stories for his own work.

To Free Traders.

Never attempt to run a cargo in dirty weather. Wait till the coast is clear.

Medieval Painting on Vellum.

Julia, aged 50, rouged.

—The French papers report the death of an electrical child, aged ten months, at St. Urbain, near Lyons. This interesting but inconvenient infant was, it is stated, so endowed with electricity that nobody could enter the room where it was without receiving constant electric shocks. It is stated to have passed away painlessly so far as it was concerned itself, but there is reason to fear that the survivors who attended it must have suffered much, for it is affirmed by the doctors that at the instant of death luminous effluvia proceeded from its body and continued for several minutes after its decease. The *Medical Times and Gazette*, alluding to the case, says that it is supposed to be quite unprecedented in the world of science. We hope it is so, for, however much we may regret the untimely end of this little prodigy, we confess we cannot look forward without some uneasiness to the possibility of a recurrence of babies of this nature. Every person with any pretension to amiability must be, or ought to be, fond of children, and his must indeed be an unenthusiastic temperament who does not appreciate the marvels of electricity; but a combination of babies and batteries would, there can be no doubt, seriously interfere with domestic comfort. The most tender father that ever existed would shrink from clasping his child to his bosom if he felt that this proceeding rendered him liable to a smart electric shock; and parents who yield to none in their love for their children and their admiration of electricity, might be forced to fly from the former for fear of the effects of the latter.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

12,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, new styles. Bought for cash, very cheap.

FROM A NEW YORK CASH SALE.

100 dozen Linen Birdeye Towels, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 20, 23, 25, 28, 37, 50 cents.

BARGAINS IN DAMASK TOWELS.

Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
Bleached Table Linens, under market prices.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
A cheap lot of Plaid Towelling, 18 cents, worth 25 cents.
Linen Doylies, 62½, 69, 75 cents, $1 up to $2 per dozen.
500 dozen Linen Napkins, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 up to $6 per dozen.

SCOTCH NURSERY BIRD-EYE.

Linen Bird-eye, several job lots, very cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens, at reduced prices.
Russia and American Crash, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—A cheap lot of Dimity Bands, at 12½, 14, 18, 20 and 25 cents. 10 31 sw

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS

OF

DRY GOODS,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL

WINTER GOODS,

TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR

SPRING SUPPLIES.

FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 smw

1870.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF MUSLINS

AND

Linen Goods

For Housekeepers to make up for the Spring and Summer

All the Leading Makes at Low Prices.

Also, continuation of our clearing sale of

SHAWLS,

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.

We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S

Centrally Located Establishment,

N.E. Cor. of Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION.

We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.
Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4 00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.

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PHILADELPHIA. 8 w5

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 f

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 2m

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GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
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CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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All work promptly attended to.
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CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also insures Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

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No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

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PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

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All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
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Office, No. 202 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$250,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

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FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 fmw] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

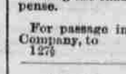
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after the 15th of March the rates by this line will be reduced to 10 cents per 100 lbs., 4 cents per ft. or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 2 28

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of London, Saturday, January 29, 1 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

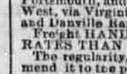
PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

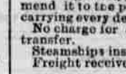
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7 6 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15

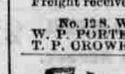
NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

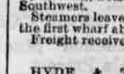


FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.



FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.



U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. J. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freights Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats at Steam tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 1

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¼ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5 inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3½ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the price, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,160,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —543,500.
No.

UR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

TEACHING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

By Rev. John Hall, D. D.

"Let me make you acquainted" is the Ameri- formula for which Europeans substitute low me to introduce." Each has its advan- es; each is characteristic. Introduction in erica implies acquaintance, at least, possible; it does not in Europe.

We ministers need to go to the houses of our ple, that they may be assured we are in nest about them. They do not wonder if we earnestly when a congregation is before Most men feel the stimulus of a crowd. If they find us in their houses as much in nest about a family or an individual as in the pit, they will begin to believe in us and in religion we represent. It is thus that the law realizes itself:—"A housegoing minister es a churchgoing people."

We ministers must go to the people in their es, that they may know us. What an idea an who works very hard all the week has of minister whom he never sees but in the pul- and never hears but in the declaration of ne truth! He comes to think him a subli- ed, ethereal person, who walks without hing earth, without passions, feelings, ex- official, or sympathies. So, also, in some of her own, thinks his wife. And both der that it is all very nice for him to talk t the height of his pulpit; but if he were them, and had to come down to their life, ould find it another affair entirely. And or the children, they are apt to regard a ster as a being between whom and them is a great gulf fixed, which could only be ged over by their going to college and semi- , when they grow to be men, and then get- ordained—whatever that may mean. But, e go as kindly, plain, sensible men, "with- any nonsense," and see the family in their house, talk to them, enter into their life, bring our Sabbath message to them in their tongue wherein they were born, they come sympathy with us, learn to feel that after eligion had to work in us on much the same erial as in them.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

The new edifice of St. James parish, New k, was dedicated December 25. It cost 000.

Grace Church, at Columbus, Nebraska, one dred miles west of Omaha, was dedicated ember 19.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman has resigned the rec- hip of the American Chapel in Rome, and Rev. Mr. Nevin, of this State, it is an- nced, has taken his place.

The diocese of Albany reports for last year tributions to the amount of $191,404, being 000 more than the previous year; also 772 rmations and 7946 members, an increase of

Dr. Stone, late President of Hobart College, Y., has become a member of the Roman holic Church, the ceremony having taken e at Madison, N. J. The cause of his with- wing from the college, he states to have n his doubts as to what is the "true Church our Lord Jesus Christ."

Father Bradley, an English Episcopal priest he most "advanced" order, is preparing to n, in the lower part of New York, a mission he poor. His plan is to rent a commodious , "decently fitted for the daily showing of one oblation once offered, by which Jesus feats forever those whom he once sanctifies." living on the premises, with one or more sts; by daily visiting among the poor, and by daily offering of the sacrifice of the sacra- nt, he hopes to reach a class almost neglected resent. He has the support of Bishop Potter the Rev. Morgan Dix.

The Episcopalians support some 25 papers periodicals, having an aggregate circulation about 128,000 copies, three-fourths of ch is the circulation of the children's and sionary papers. The most widely-circulated heir other papers is the Hartford *Churchman*, ch issues 8000 weekly copies. An Episcopal ter compares this meagre circulation "with 00 for the leading Methodist organ, 40,000 the leading Roman Catholic, 27,000 the leading Congregationalist, 21,000 for the ling Baptist, and 27,009 for the leading Pres- erian. Our papers circulate in the aggregate, ually, about one-tenth what those of the thodists do, while our membership is not far one-fifth theirs."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian church at Staunton, Va., voted to have the pews of the church free all comers.

A church has recently been organized in any, N. Y., in connection with the Second ect Mission.

The Presbyterian church at Strawberry lns, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Christma rning. The house was built since the war, cost $3500.

B. F. Allen, who has given $20,000 ards the erection of the Presbyterian church Des Moines, now presents the church with a 00 organ.

The Presbyterian Board of Education reports t there are now more candidates for the istry than at any time since the year follow- the revivals of 1858.

A handsome church edifice was dedicated Brooklyn, N. Y., December 30, by the church which Rev. Dr. Duryea is pastor. The main ice cost $88,000; the chapel $16,500; and the und $9000. Total $113,500.

The Presbyterian Church in Clarksville. ginia, under the pastoral care of the Rev. F Whaley, has been recently blessed with nal evidences of the work of the Spirit, re- ing in the conversion of twenty persons, and awakening of others.

Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., who for forty rs has been the pastor of the Second Presby- ian Church of Charleston, S. C., has received stimonial of affection from his congregation, he form of a valuable gold watch, presented him as a New Year's gift.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Stiles has com- nced his evangelic labors in the Presbytery of th Alabama. At last date he was preach- in the city of Selma. The Presbyterial mmittee of Missions will assign his labors erever there is most promise of useful ults, whether in the feebler or stronger rches.

There was a new church organized by the v. M. A. Patterson, at Honduras, Columbia nty, Arkansas, on Saturday before the first bath in December, containing sixteen mem- s, including three ruling members and two cons. This is the first Presbyterian church that ever been organized in this county, and e is no Presbyterian church southwest of this rer than Texas.

The new Presbyterian body has 4229 minis- , of whom 1580 are pastors; 1018 stated sup- s; 329 missionaries, evangelists, chaplains, nts, and colporteurs; 281 professors, teach- , editors, and secretaries; 874 without rge; and 147 not designated. Of those with- charge quite a number are old and infirm, e have left the ministry because not adapted its work, and others are filling gaps and wait- a "call." The average salary is said to be 0. Of 4371 churches, 1622 raised less than 00 for all expenses, and over 1000 less than 0. It is no wonder there are so many ancies.

A Presbyterian church in Marylebone, Lon- , invited Rev. Donald Fraser, pastor of a church in Inverness, Scotland, to become ir pastor. He was inclined to accept the itation, and with that expressed conviction duty referred the matter to the presbytery. t that body refused its consent. The matter de considerable talk in London, and *Punch* iculed the Church as less Free than its name plied. The presbyter has now been circum- nted by Mr. Fraser's "demitting" his charge; and his church have acquiesced in his action and taken steps to bring the matter to a conclusion at the next meeting of presbytery. This re- moves any technical difficulty in the way of his translation.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Brooklyn, New York, has been called to the First Baptist Church San Francisco.

—The Rev. John Gray, a Scotch Presbyterian of Canada West, has embraced the sentiments of the Baptist denomination, and was baptized at Newburg, New York, lately by the Rev. E. W. Bliss.

—There are fourteen colored churches in the Philadelphia Baptist Association. Of these, nine are in the District of Columbia, and one in Alexandria, Virginia. Four of them were ad- mitted at the last session. One of them has 818 members.

—The Baptist Missionary Society's annual session took place in Boston on the 5th instant. Dr. Mason's report shows that in thirty years the denominations have sustained 2700 home missionaries, who have gathered $8,000 converts. They have organized 1242 churches during the current year. $90,000 had been expended in the home work.

—The pastor of a feeble Baptist church in Angers, France, appeals to English Baptists for aid. They lost the sympathy of the neighbor- ing Protestants by putting in a baptistery and proving themselves Baptists indeed, and were offered $600 gold per year by the American Baptists Union if they would embrace close communion. This they could not do, and they ask English Baptists to help them.

—A few Sabbath ago, Rev. D. A. Phillips, who has been missionary to Africa, in addressing the colored Baptist church in Mobile, Alabama, quoted, as usual, the Lord's Prayer in Yoruba, when several men and women in the crowd fairly shouted with joy. After service some twenty-five or thirty men and women came pressing through the aisles to meet him, and addressed him in Yoruba. On inquiry, he found they were native Yorubans, brought to Savannah some ten years ago. These people have kept themselves separate from intermarriage and intercourse with the other colored people, and since their emancipation have hoped some day to get to their home. They have become Chris- tians, and united with the Baptist Church. They have been saving up money to get home, and begged Mr. Phillips to take them.

METHODIST.

—The Methodist Church Extension Society re- fused applications, at its last meeting, to the ex- tent of $58,200, from lack of funds.

—Methodism in France reports 36 ministers, 184 preaching places, 110 local preachers, 2125 members, and 10,000 regular hearers.

—In an account of Mr. Hammond's labors in Cincinnati, it is stated that at the Wesleyan Fe- male Seminary, out of some 200 young ladies, nearly one-half professed conversion to Christ week before last.

—The Methodist Book Committee is to meet again Jan. 27. Whether to satisfy the clamor of a more complete report of the losses in the Book Concern or not we are not informed. The *Methodist* says there is a movement to re- move Dr. Lanahan, whose vigilance discovered the irregularities.

—Princeton College was very liberal with honorary degrees last commencement, and has introduced the new custom of conferring them at other meetings of its trustees, having just given its late professor, Charles A. Aiken, who has accepted the Presidency of Union College, a doctorate of divinity; and J. W. Scott, of New Brunswick, N. J., a doctorate of laws.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, of Indiana- polis, has accepted the unanimous call of the Middle Reformed Church, Harrison street, Brooklyn.

—The Rev. Mr. Hartley, who succeeds the Rev. Mr. Talmage in the pastorate of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Seventh near Brown street, in this city, was installed on Wednesday night, the 5th inst.

—The Secretary of the Board of Foreign Mis- sions states that within a week or two James A. Williamson, Esq., and D. Jackson Stewart, Esq., have each given $1000 for the support of Foreign Missions, while other liberal men and women have given in sums of three hundred, two hun- dred and one hundred dollars each.

—During the past year nine churches of the Reformed denomination were organized, viz.:— At Brookfield, Connecticut; at Guttenburg, New Jersey; at West End, New Jersey; in Newark; at Clymer, New York; at Danforth, Illinois, and three in Virginia. This does not look as if the Reformed Church has reached the limit of its growth.

—The Board of Home Missions of the (Ger- man) Reformed Church, in their triennial re- port to the General Synod, report a steady de- cline of receipts from $14,000 in 1866, to less than $11,000 in 1867, and $9000 in 1868. Of their stations, 13 became self-supporting, while there remain 40 missions under care, with the treasury overdrawn to the extent of $4532.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Minnesota General Conference reports 70 churches and 2905 members.

—Six new churches have been organized in the State of Nebraska since last spring, and several new laborers have entered the field.

—The two largest churches in California are the San Francisco First, 453; and the Oakland First, 189. The average of all is little more than 44.

—Professor Albert Hopkins, of Williams Col- lege, was ordained December 26, and will sup- ply the pulpit of the Williamstown (Mass.) Church.

—The minutes of the New York General Asso- ciation give a total of 217 ministers and 263 churches. Total membership, 25,142. There have been 2216 admissions during the year, of whom 1273 were by profession.

—Fourteen Congregational churches have been organized among the colored people in and about New Orleans during the last year. The Rev. Edward F. Strickland, late of Michigan, after laboring six weeks with the colored peo- ple of Baton Rouge, writes that he has been happily disappointed in finding the work less unpleasant than he had anticipated. At Lake Simmonett a church of forty-five members has just been organized.

—The Rev. Mr. Morehouse has recently re- signed the pastorate of the Freewell Baptist Church in Lowell, Mass., having decided to join the Congregationalists. He has had this in con- templation for some time. His relations with his church and denomination, heretofore, have been altogether cordial and pleasant, and he leaves them with the kindest feeling on both parts. Mr. Morehouse is a graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and has been in the ministry about three years.

LUTHERAN.

—A Lutheran academy is about to be esta- blished at Stoughton, Wisconsin, under the su- pervision of the Norwegian Wisconsin Synod.

—An English Lutheran congregation has been organized at Troy, N. Y., under the title of the "Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Mes- siah."

—Rev. D. McNeill Turner, D. D., of Abbey- ville Court House, S. C., has accepted his elec- tion as Professor of Ancient Languages in the Lutheran College at Walhalla, S. C.

—The name of the Scandinavian Theological Seminary at Marshall, Dane county, Wisconsin, known as "Marshall Seminary," has been changed to "Augsburg Seminary."

—The Lutheran Orphans' Home of Mount Airy acknowledge donations of $5000 from J. L. Brewer, of Boston, and $1000 from J. M. Pleis, of St. Paul's Church, of this city.

—The Rev. S. P. Sprecher, of Albany (son of Dr. Sprecher), makes the suggestion that the General Synod shall drop the name of Lutheran, and call itself the "Church of the Reformation." He says:—"General Synod men generally dis- claim the sectarian peculiarities of the Augsburg Confession. They retain only the great distinc- tive doctrines of the Reformation. I contend that it is unfair to call this Lutheranism. * * * Now, since we have rejected all but the common doctrine of Protestantism, the pro- per name for the General Synod is the Church of the Reformation, or some name which would express this fact." The *Lutheran Observer*, though very Low Church in its type of Lutha- ranism, "differs from him *in toto*."

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Tren- ton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 7:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wis- sinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Os- wego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Moun- tain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAIL- ROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cooks- town, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horners- town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NOR- RISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:25, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVA- NIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays ex- cepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:49, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:50 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:25, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate sta- tions.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedes- boro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommoda- tion.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadel- phia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY. (SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 8 25
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsyl- vania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Read- ing at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williams- port, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HAR- RISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Val- ley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Nor- thumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Read ing and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at inter- mediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Phila- delphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; ar- rives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Phila- delphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadel- phia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:50 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley con- nect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadel- phia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylva- nia and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Balti- more, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on ar- rival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pitts- burg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:30 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate sta- tions by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. dis- count, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, be- tween all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at re- duced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect bag- gage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY- FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:25 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Me- dia, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Pas- sengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for sta- tions above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:— WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes be- fore its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 7:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, ex- cept Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be pro- cured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not as- sume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Ap- parel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTI- MORE RAILROAD.—TIME

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE REVENUE.

The Revenue Derived from Philadelphia by the State—Its Amount and Source—Some Items of City Expenditure.

From the annual report of Major-General John F. Hartranft, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, on the finances of the Commonwealth for the year ending November 30, 1869, we compile important items which, in one way and another, have a special bearing upon the city of Philadelphia.

The Amount and Source of the Revenue Derived by the State from the City.

It is impossible to ascertain the precise amount of revenue derived by the State government from the city and county of Philadelphia, but in the following statement are given the receipts during the year ending November 30, 1869, from the sources most easily distinguishable, in comparison with the receipts of the previous year:—

	1869.	1868.
Auction commissions	$17,469·77	$16,615·81
Auction duties	51,198·74	56,447·72
Tax on corporation stocks:—		
Banks	71,855·18	116,192·10
Railroads having termini in the city	294,540·91	265,096·94
Insurance companies	25,656·27	76,883·67
Passenger railroads	17,730·87	19,006·56
Miscellaneous	7,417·41	4,880·15
Tax on personal property	140,944·47	110,913·12
Tax on *Loans*:—		
Treasurer of Philadelphia	92,163·32	91,244·81
City banks, from holders of public loans	....	19,270·51
Passenger railway companies	3,935·52	2,993·41
Railroads having termini in the city	77,175·06	138,192·89
Miscellaneous	8,975·19	58·71
Tax on net earnings:—		
Passenger railways	10,315·60	6,285·95
Insurance companies	37,103·84	50,643·40
Miscellaneous	7,275·64	5,759·56
Tax on gross receipts:—		
Railroads having termini in the city	211,715·73	205,113·12
Notaries public	1,438·90	1,258·37
Tax on tonnage of railroads having termini in the city	488,648·99	512,966·56
Tax on writs, wills, and deeds	18,886·84	15,688·61
Tax on city offices	4,141·89	7,101·69
Tax on collateral inheritances	113,500·00	51,158·90
Licenses:—		
Taverns	179,339·21	162,476·06
Retailers	203,952·52	130,349 70
Samples	7,114·00	8,009·50
Theatres, circuses, and menageries	475·00	1,786·98
Billiard rooms and bowling and ten-pin alleys	978·50	....
Peddlers	670·70	380·95
Brokers	3,789 66	1,272·32
Patent medicines	1,865·75	1,187·60
Distilleries and breweries	1,533·14	1,018·25
Premiums on charters	2,760·72	787·50
Escheats	5,083·85	5,905·67
Accrued interest	436·89	241·20
Totals	$2,109,590·01	$2,165,179·30
Deduct income from railroads having termini in the city	1,072,080·69	1,111,369·54
Net revenue from the city	$1,037,509·32	$1,053,809·76

In the following summary are given the totals of the past four years, by way of comparison, the revenue from the sources above enumerated only being included:—

	Total Revenue.	*From Railroads.*	*Net Revenue.*
1869	$2,165,179	$1,072,081	$1,037,509
1868	2,165,179	1,111,370	1,053,810
1867	1,910,316	1,003,245	907,071
1866	2,419,357	959,108	1,460,249

The Great Railways and their Quota.

From the above it will be seen that the State derives a large revenue from the great railways having termini in the city. The following shows the amount of tax paid during the year by each of the roads named below:—

ROADS.	*On Stock.*	*On Loans.*	*On Gross Receipts.*	*On Tonnage.*	*Totals.*
Penn'a Central	$151,169	$57,499	$140,837	$422,609	$772,114
Philad'a, Wil., & Baltimore	6,145	1,852	2,866	.....	10,863
Philad'a & Reading	122,263	12,692	42,175	49,295	227,425
Philad'a & Trenton	6,296	374	7,850	.....	14,520
North Penn's	.....	.....	8,156	7,502	15,658
Philad'a, Ger., & Norristown	7,861	.....	4,921	8,040	20,822
West Chester & Philad'a	164	3,313	2,652	1,202	7,331
Philad'a & Balt. Central	41	.....	1,095	.....	1,136
Connecting	.....	1,445	.....	.....	1,445

The corresponding totals for 1868 showed a tax of $150,268 on the Pennsylvania Central, and $256,198 on the Philadelphia and Reading. Bond No. 12 of the Pennsylvania Central Company, given in part payment of the purchase of the main line of the public improvements, also fell due July 31, 1869, and was redeemed by the company, swelling its quota during the last year to $872,114.

The City Passenger Railways.

In the following statement is given the aggregate tax on stock, loans, and net earnings paid into the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869:—

Union	$5,884·36
Citizens' (Tenth and Eleventh Streets)	4,833·84
Second and Third Streets	4,457·65
West Philadelphia (Market Street)	3,289·96
Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth Streets)	2,861·66
Germantown (Fourth and Eighth Streets and Girard Avenue)	2,500·00
Green and Coates Streets	1,971·16
Girard College (Arch St. and Ridge Avenue)	1,354·85
Hestonville (Arch, Race, and Vine Streets)	1,473·99
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets	1,380·89
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	438·02
Philadelphia City (Chesnut and Walnut Streets)	300·00
Lombard and South Streets	297·00
Ridge Avenue and Manayunk	115·65
Giving a total of	$31,619·07
Against a corresponding total in 1868 of	$29,061·46

The Home Insurance Companies.

A large revenue is derived by the State from the various taxes upon the home insurance companies. The amounts levied in the way of taxes on corporation stock and net earnings upon the companies whose principal offices are located in Philadelphia, were as follows during the year ending November 30, 1869:—

American Fire	$1,019
American Life and Trust	4,139
American Mutual Fire	2,000
Anthracite	551
Artisans'	1,093
Ben Franklin	100
County of Philadelphia	636
Delaware Mutual	10,220
Enterprise	1,020
Fidelity Ins., Trust and Safe Deposit	1,428
Franklin Fire	16,355
German Fire	883
Girard Fire and Marine	1,433
Girard Life Ins., Annuity and Trust	1,981
Guardian Fire and Marine	70
Hope	180
Jefferson	410
North America	5,675
North American Life and Accident	545
Penn Mutual	1,208
Philadelphia Contributionship	2,059
Philadelphia Fire	174
Phœnix	290
Provident Life and Trust	882
Reliance	1,200
Spring Garden	3,043
State of Pennsylvania	2,704
Union Mutual	433
Making a total of	$92,775

The Foreign Insurance Companies.

But the revenue derived from the agencies of the foreign insurance companies which have branch offices in the State is even larger, amounting, in the entire State, to $366,226·71 in licenses and tax on premiums. Below we give the amounts received from such of the foreign companies as pay an excess of one thousand dollars as tax on premiums, the greater number of their principal branch offices in this State being located in Philadelphia. To the amount named should be added the $500 in each case exacted as a license:—

Washington Life, of New York	$3,129
Hartford Fire	2,873
International, of New York	1,928
Knickerbocker Life, of New York	1,598
Royal, of Liverpool	2,249
Continental Life, of Hartford	1,288
New York Life	4,153
Security, of New York	1,475
Mutual Life, of New York	20,725
Enterprise Fire and Marine, of Cincinnati	2,054
Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee	1,938
North American Life, of New York	1,650
Railway Passenger Assurance	1,298
Charter Oak Life, of Hartford	4,664
Germania Life, of New York	1,208
Corn Exchange, of New York	1,925
New England Mutual Life	6,676
United States Fire and Marine	1,044
Phœnix Mutual Life	2,177
Equitable Life Assurance	9,418
National Life	1,663
North American Fire	1,087
Massachusetts Mutual Life	1,604
Travellers', of Hartford	1,245
Ætna Life	13,773
North Bristol and Mercantile	1,986
Home, of New York	3,783
Continental, of New York	1,502
Lorillard Fire, of New York	1,405
Ætna Fire, of Hartford	6,350
Phœnix, of Hartford	1,591
Liverpool, London and Globe	2,432
Continental Life, of New York	1,427
Niagara Life, of New York	2,179
Home, of Hartford	3,678
Manhattan Life, of New York	3,980
Mutual Benefit Life, of Newark	19,749
Germania Life, of New York	2,562
Berkshire Life, of Massachusetts	1,480
Manhattan Fire, of New York	1,599
Imperial Fire, of London	1,665
Guardian Mutual Life, of New York	2,614
Connecticut Mutual Life, of Hartford	23,873

The National Banks

of the State bore a taxation on their stock amounting to $187,162·59, of which amount $70,962·12 was assessed upon the national banks of this city. In addition to this, the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia paid a tax on its stock of $893·06.

The Auctioneers

of the city contributed altogether, as shown above, $68,668·51 to the revenue of the State during the year. Those paying the largest amounts, as commissions and duties, were the following:—

Samuel Bunting	$27,482	Thomas S. Ellis	$1000
Joshua P. Ash	24,318	C. C. Mackey	691
S. C. Cook	3,164	William Franck	659
B. Lippencott	2,628	John W. Powell	619
A. M. Herkness	1,170	William Welbert	575

Each of the following named paid a commission of $500:—B. Scott, Jr., T. A. McClelland, T. Nelson Davis, John A. Keenan, Samuel T. Freeman, Henry M. Isaacs, Jacob R. Smith, Charles L. Ward, Thomas Birch, William T. Comly, Nathan Whitney, and John W. Doyle.

Miscellaneous Sources of Revenue.

Among the more prominent items of revenue derived by the State from the city, not detailed above, were $8,751·29 in tax on loans of the Philadelphia Gas Works; $1,896·08 in tax on net earnings of the Northern Liberties Gas Company; $3,315·98 in tax on the stock and net earnings of the Continental Hotel Company; and $543·10 in tax on the stock of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

Expenses of the State in Reference to Philadelphia.

Below we give the most important items of expenditure on the part of the State Government in reference to Philadelphia:—

Pensions and Gratuities	$40,060·00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	35,007·79
Institution for the Instruction of the Blind	33,000·00
Training School for Feeble-minded Children	19,812·50
Northern Home for Friendless Children	5,000·00
School of Design	1,500·00
Home for Destitute Colored Children	1,250·03
Lincoln Institution	5,000·00
Union Temporary Home	625·03
St. John's Orphan Asylum	5,000·00
Public Schools of City	50,000·00
Teachers' Institute	3,000·00
House of Refuge	25,750·00
Eastern Penitentiary	41,135·00
Harbor Master	2,083·22
Port Warden	1,666·66
For use of private property in city by troops during the war	6,653·88

During the year the charitable institutions of the State received, altogether, $754,118·07, of which $465,401·03 fell to the lot of the Soldiers' Orphans Schools. The House of Refuge at Pittsburg received $20,500, and the Western Penitentiary $60,035.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD—TWO OF THE OPERATORS CAPTURED—THEY EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH POLICEMEN.—At 3 o'clock this morning John Shields, private watchman on Franklin, Eighth, and Poplar streets, and formerly a policemen under Mayor McMichael, observed three men loitering on his beat, and having about this time last year had trouble with a party whom he suspected of burglary, he gave them a close watch. Becoming convinced that they were there for no good, he went to Girard avenue and came across Sergeant Shuler and Policeman Taylor, of the Twelfth district. The three returned to Franklin and Poplar streets, and while standing there saw a fellow come out of an alley near Seventh street. Shields necked him and gave him in charge of Policeman Taylor. The officers then examined the different houses on Poplar street and found everything right.

Shortly afterwards a Union car came up Seventh street, and on arriving at Poplar street, a fellow jumped off. As he alighted he yelled "bull! bull!" and took to his heels up Poplar street to Franklin. Two fellows then jumped a fence below Seventh street, and followed after the man who gave the alarm. Sergeant Chuler and watchman Shields fired two shots each while running, but did not hit either of the three. The scoundrels then turned and returned the firing. They ran down Franklin street. Rattles were sprung, and in response Sergeant McDonald, of the Eighth district, came to hand and fired after the burglars, but the shots did not take effect.

On reaching Parrish street, one of the thieves ran into the arms of Policeman Chandler, of the Eighth district. The other two continued on their way, and succeeded in escaping. The two arrested were taken to the Central Station, where they will have a hearing this afternoon. The policeman discovered that the fellows had got into the pawnbroking establishment of Mr. Freidenberg, at Seventh and Poplar streets, by climbing through the transom over the door. They had succeeded in blowing open the safe, but the timely arrival of Watchman Shields with the police prevented them getting away with any valuables. The burglars give the names of George Morris and Charles Grey, but are known as professional "cracksmen," and by other names at police headquarters.

THE NINE MUSES.—It is very satisfactory to learn from Messrs. Earle & Sons, as they advertise to-day, that they open for exhibition, some time next week, the paintings by Pagnani of the types of American beauty, entitled "The Nine Muses." We have heard for a long time past a very great deal said about these pictures, both favorable and unfavorable, very little of the latter, however; but the attraction and excitement attendant have been remarkable, and for a series of months in Boston they were visited by crowds, and during the intense heat of last summer. There are few mythological legends more striking and picturesque than that which relates to the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. It has been a favorite subject with both painter and poet, and the idea of this representation of the Muses first occurred to the artist on hearing a foreigner remark that America afforded no examples of the purely classic face so often encountered in the Old World.

AT A MEETING of the Garment Cutters' Association, held on Thursday evening, the following resolution was passed:—

Whereas, This association have heard with pleasure that Mr. John Wanamaker refused to reduce the wages of his cutters, thereby rebuking the hasty action of some of the other clothing houses in taking advantage of the times and people's necessities to take from them a part of their hard-earned money, this noble act on the part of Mr. Wanamaker should create sentiments of gratitude in the breast of the laboring classes, and particularly the garment cutters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are tendered to Mr. John Wanamaker for the manly stand he has taken in the rights and interests of his cutters.

THOMAS MARTIN,
OLIVER S. WEEKS,
MICHAEL DUNN.

LICENSES FOR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—The applications for the Mayor's licenses are being but slowly made this year by the proprietors of places of amusements. At this time, in former years, the number has averaged 75, while during the present year but 9 have been granted. The Walnut Street Theatre received its license yesterday.

RUN OVER BY AN EXPRESS WAGON.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Ellsworth Turner, aged eight years, was run over by an express wagon at Frankford road and Hart's lane, and badly injured. The driver, Albert Chester, was taken into custody, and held for a further hearing by Alderman Eggleton.

PREVENTED GOING OVERBOARD.—Policeman Robinson, shortly after midnight, found an old man trudging down a wharf on the Delaware, near Market street. The old gentleman did not know where he was going, and expressed his thanks to the policeman.

THE PROCTOR CASE.

The Latest Particulars—$50,000 and Proctor Both Disappeared—How the Thing was Managed.

A visit to the premises No. 920 Chesnut street this morning revealed but little change in affairs. Since yesterday it has been discovered that the absentee had been preparing for departure ever since the 20th of October. Subsequent to that date no payments that could be avoided have been made, notes have been suffered to go to protest, bills have been dishonored, and even the rental unsettled—in fact, the gross receipts were all pocketed and reserved for personal use, with but the diminution of about $300 per week, which was required to pay hands and actual store expenses. Mr. Proctor left the store for the last time on the night of the 4th inst., taking with him the keys of the safe, a very unusual proceeding, as previous to that they had always been left in charge of the confidential book-keeper, Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace the next morning called on Mrs. Proctor, and informed her that Mr. Proctor had taken the keys, when she expressed astonishment, and hurriedly said she would at once telegraph Mr. Proctor at New York, whither he had stated he was going. One week afterwards she found the keys in one of his coat pockets. For some time past Mr. Proctor has been losing heavily in business, and it is supposed that he determined to at least take care of No. 1. It is now understood that he took at least $50,000 in clear cash with him, being careful at the same time to destroy all traces of the amount. The present stock, which will be disposed of at regular sale, and we might say at bargains, is valued at about $25,000. This, it is supposed, is the sum total of assets.

Fortunately the parties upon whom the loss falls are all able to stand the brunt; and whilst it will hereafter cause them to guard against all such customers, it will not injure their business in any material way. The $20,000 obtained from Mr. Henry Ashley, of the firm of Henry Ashley & Co., is entirely a personal loss, none of the money having been drawn from the firm's account.

The only real sufferers by this disastrous failure are the salesmen employed by Mr. Proctor. Whilst not dependent upon the bounty of their employer, they are not entirely independent. Like the majority of mortals, ourselves included, they are forced to pursue some avocation for a livelihood, and upon it they in a great measure depend.

Mr. Proctor, in his selections, employed none other but first-class, competent hands, and had this affair occurred one month ago, none of them would have bothered their brains one moment about it, but now, with two months at least of dull times staring them in the face, their positions are not to be envied.

One-half the hands are to be discharged to-night, and the others, perhaps, will soon follow suit, although the store will not be allowed to lie idle; and as it will most probably, be devoted to the same line, it appears to us that the successor, whoever he may be, could do nothing better than retain the old hands, who are well acquainted with the trade, and who, of course, are all interested in rebuilding the concern.

COUNTERFEITING.

Arrest of Counterfeiters—Capture of Counterfeit Money and Materials—Hearing of the Offenders Before a U. S. Commissioner.

The officers connected with the secret Government service have for some time past been engaged in hunting up certain parties said to be engaged in making counterfeit five and three cent pieces. Last evening a descent was made upon a house in Water street, and two arrests were made. Two men were caught in the act of making the counterfeits. A considerable amount of finished and unfinished work was captured, as well as moulds and other implements. The parties were locked up in the Union Street Station for the night.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, they were brought before United States Commissioner Phillips for a hearing. Their names are respectively Edgar Bishop and John Hughes. Bishop is an old offender, well known to the officers. Hughes affirms that it is his first attempt at counterfeiting; he is, however, an old adept at other offenses.

John A. W. Clarvoe, special agent of the Treasury Department, testified that last night about 8 P. M. he went to a house in Water street near Dock, and entered the basement, where the prisoners were found. Bishop was sitting down trimming counterfeit five-cent pieces. Hughes opened the door. They said they were doing nothing. Found a ladle in the stove full of composition. Moulds were found in the stove, also some under the stove. Those under the stove had five-cent pieces in them, which were still warm. There was a quantity of pieces in a pan, which had been moulded. Took possession of the moulds and coin and some plaster for making moulds. The coin, moulds, and some other utensils were exhibited.

Lieutenant Haggerty testified to making the arrest in company with the secret officers, and also corroborated the testimony of Special Officer Clarvoe. Took the prisoners to the Union Street Station House, where they were searched. Nothing of importance was found upon them.

United States Deputy Marshal Schuyler testified to being with the party making the arrest. Helped to search the place. Hughes told witness that last night was his first attempt at counterfeiting, and also the first of his working in that place. Saw the moulds and the ladle with metal in it.

The prisoners were committed in default of $5000 bail each.

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE.—At a stated meeting of the Union League of the Thirteenth ward, held on Monday night last, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we are in favor of taxing all real estate within the city now exempted from taxation, except such as is owned by the city and State and the United States.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the members of the Select and Common Councils of the Thirteenth ward to use all the influence at their command, in their respective bodies, to have prepared and presented to the Legislature of this State, for enactment at the present session, a bill providing for,

First. A repeal of all laws exempting real estate within the city of Philadelphia from taxation, except such as is owned by the city and State and by the United States.

Secondly. For empowering the Board of Revision of said city of Philadelphia to supervise the books of the Receiver of Taxes, and imposing upon said board the duty of correcting irregular and incorrect assessments heretofore made, and of preparing annually a correct list of all delinquent tax-payers, to be reported to the Select and Common Councils and furnished to the Solicitor of the city for suit thereon.

And, thirdly. For empowering the City Solicitor to collect, by summary process, after giving three months' notice by publication in the newspapers, all taxes reported to him by said board as being unpaid at the close of each and every year.

Resolved, That the members of the State Legislature representing this Senatorial and Representative district be respectfully urged to procure the enactment of such measures as will effectuate the reforms in the above preamble and resolutions suggested.

Resolved, That our Secretary be requested to have the above preamble and resolutions printed, and a copy thereof forwarded to each of the members of the General Assembly at Harrisburg, and to each of the members of our City Councils.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 323, being an increase of 58 over those of last year. Of these, 179 were adults; 144 were minors; 229 were born in the United States; 63 were foreign; 11 were unknown; 17 were people of color; and 11 from the country. Of the number, 2 died of congestion of the lungs; 8 of inflammation of the brain; 7 of marasmus; 14 of old age; 5 of typhoid fever; 18 of convulsions; 50 of consumption of the lungs; 12 of disease of the heart; 23 of debility; 23 of scarlet fever; and 28 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	14	Seventeenth	14
Second	14	Eighteenth	15
Third	4	Nineteenth	25
Fourth	15	Twentieth	12
Fifth	8	Twenty-first	3
Sixth	4	Twenty-second	8
Seventh	21	Twenty-third	15
Eighth	9	Twenty-fourth	7
Ninth	9	Twenth-fifth	6
Tenth	17	Twenth-sixth	18
Eleventh	8	Twenty-seventh	11
Twelfth	7	Twenty-eighth	2
Thirteenth	8	Unknown	11
Fourteenth	7		
Fifteenth	20	Total	323
Sixteenth	11		

INTERESTING DECISION—THE TAXATION OF RAILROAD BONDS.—The following interesting decision has been received from Commissioner Delano by John B. Kenney, Assessor of the First district, in reply to a letter of inquiry upon the subject:—

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Jan. 12, 1870—SIR:—A firm in Philadelphia, Pa., write under date of the 8th inst., inquiring under what authority the 5 per cent. tax is withheld in the payment of interest on their bonds by the various railroad compahies, as they hold that the law expired by limitation on the 31st of December, 1869.

They have been referred to you for information, and you are therefore advised that under the provisions of section 119 of the compilation it is held that the law has *not* expired and the tax is still withheld under the provisions of section 122.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

John B. Kenney, Esq., Assessor First district, Philadelphia.

"Section 119. And be it further enacted, That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due or payable on or before the 30th day April in each year, until and including the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and no longer."

SEE THOMAS & SONS' advertisements of residences, stores, small dwellings, large lots, stocks, loans, etc.

WIFE BEATER.—Michael Carrigan was overhauled yesterday afternoon, at Front and Noble streets, on a charge of beating his wife, by Policeman Berrill. On the way to the station Michael turned on the policeman and struck him several times. After being locked up in the station for some time, he was taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $1200 bail for trial on both charges.

SHOE THIEVES.—William Kernan and James Montgomery last evening entered the shoe store of Charles Cronin, at Sixteenth and Christian streets, and while one was attracting the attention of the proprietor, the other "lifted" three pair of shoes. Mr. Cronin locked the door, and sent for a policeman, who took charge of the worthies. Alderman Dallas held them for trial in $500 bail.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York, will preach the sermon at the installation of Rev. J. R. Miller as pastor, at Bethany Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Shippen streets, on Monday evening, January 17.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Henry Gance was arrested last evening on the alleged charge of robbing a man of $30 in Spafford street. Alderman Carpenter bound him over for a further hearing.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 15—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for account. American securities quiet: U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 101¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—1·30 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling upiands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales have been 15,000 balos, including 5000 for export and speculation. Bacon, 57s.; refined petroleum, 2s.

LONDON, Jan. 15—1·30 P. M.—Tallow quiet at 46s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—11 A. M.—Cotton opens buoyant; upland middlings, 11¼d.; Orleans middling, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Jan. 15.—Petroleum opened firm.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet at 25c. Flour dull. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—white, $1@1·02; receipts small. Oats, 54@57c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm at $1.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	42¼
Con. Stock Scrip	91¼	Western Union Tele	32½
do. scrip	86¾	Tol. & Wab. R	51½
N. Y. & Erie Rail	22¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	73¾
Ph. and Rea. R	94¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	88¼	Adams Express	63¼
Cle. and Pitt. R	91	Wells, Fargo & Co	20½
Chi. and N. W. com	73½	United States	54½
Chi. and N. W. pref	86	Tennessee 6s, new	48
Chi. and R. I. R	104¾	Gold	121¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¾	Market unsettled.	

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER,
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
8 17 wsm§ PHILADELPHIA

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO RENT.
NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED,
1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St.,
JUST BUILT.
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION: Eighty rooms arranged en suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantels to each room. Halls, Billiard, Bar, Office, and parlors, heated with steam.
Apply to
JOHN CRUMP, Builder,
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & SOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
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PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP
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JAMES & LEE,
No 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

L E D D Y'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
1 12 wfmslm AJMES M. LEDDY.

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 12 PETTIT Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street,
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 13t

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 16 rw

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

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Address all orders, etc., to
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IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $100 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the Genera Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States 9

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Flight of Lopez Confirmed—Paris Tranquil—Defalcation in the Boston City Treasurer's Office—Death of an Aged Clergyman.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamship Company's Bonds.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Panama and South Pacific Steamship Company's loan was introduced to-day. The books are to close on the 22d instant.

Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The city is tranquil.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Private letters received from Paris to-day mention the restoration of tranquillity and the absence of excitement or uneasiness.

Flight of Lopez Confirmed.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port to-day, bringing later intelligence from Paraguay. The despatches previously received, announcing the flight of Lopez and the termination of the war, are fully confirmed. It seems that Lopez did not retreat toward Bolivia. He was last heard from wandering, with a few followers, about the deserts of the Brazilian provinces.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 15.—Arrived to-day, steamships Nemesis and Manhattan, from New York.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Defalcation in the Boston City Treasurer's Office.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The Boston *Post* says there has been a clerical error or defalcation of some $15,000 discovered in the City Treasurer's office, and that an employe of the office is held under arrest until restitution is made.